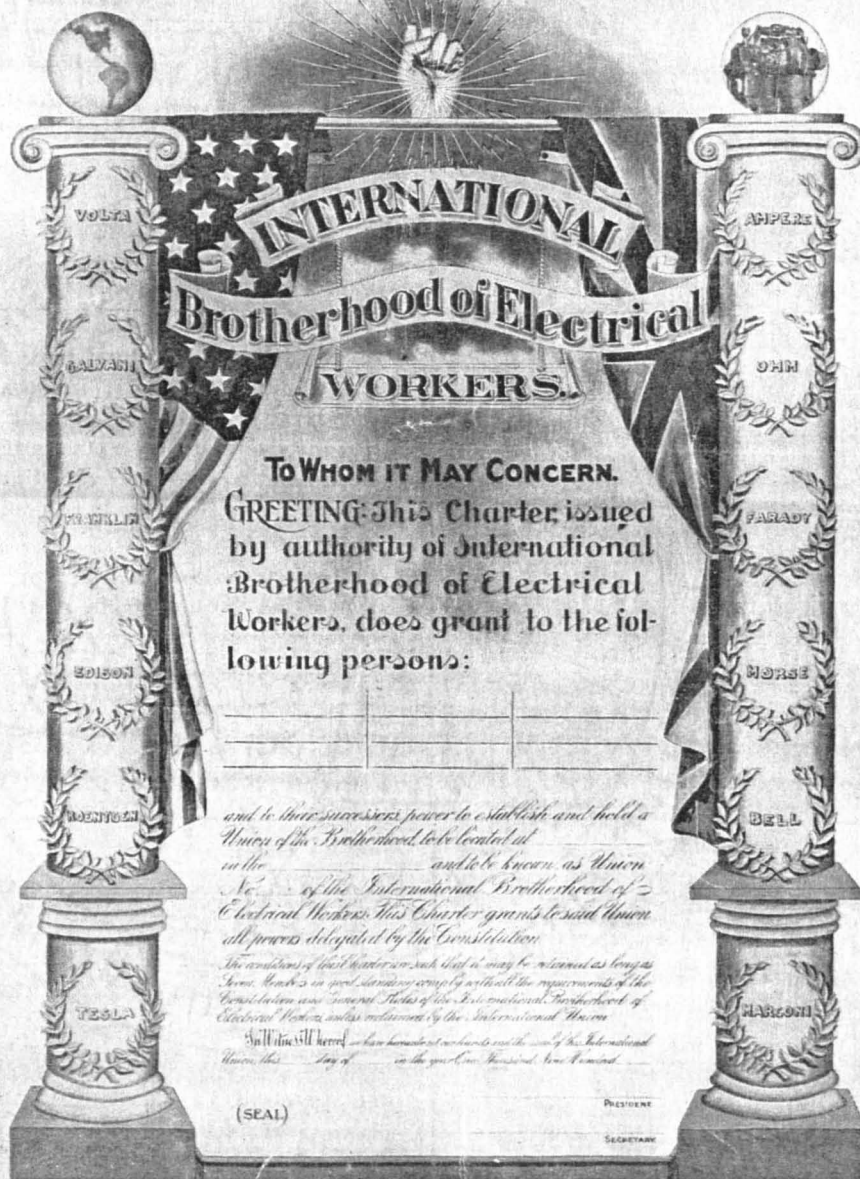


THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.



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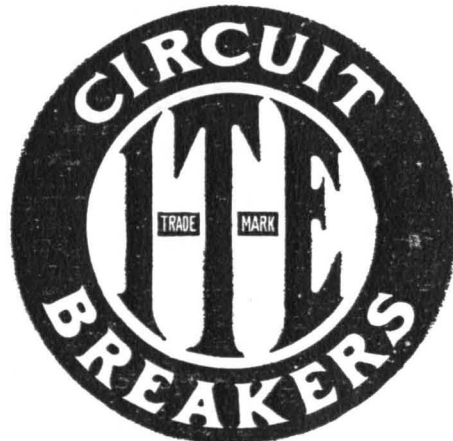


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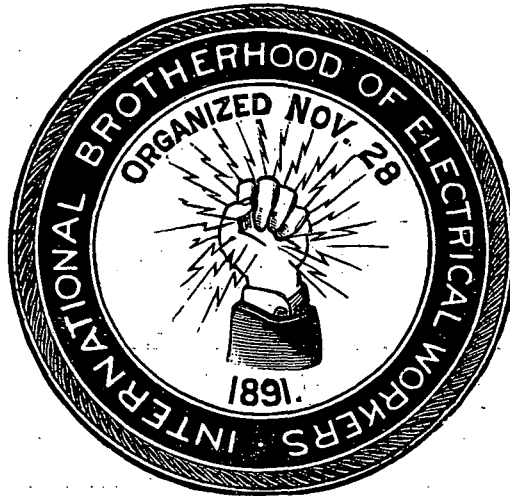
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THE

ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY
The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Edited by H. W. SHERMAN, Grand Secretary
General Offices, 509 Corcoran Building,
Washington, D. C.

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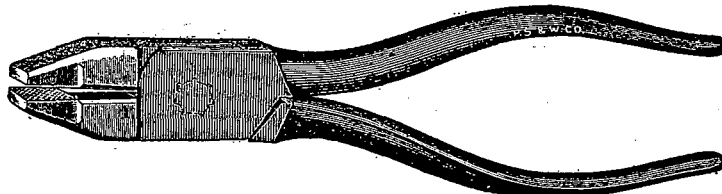
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THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
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Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as Second-Class Matter.

Vol. V. No. 4.

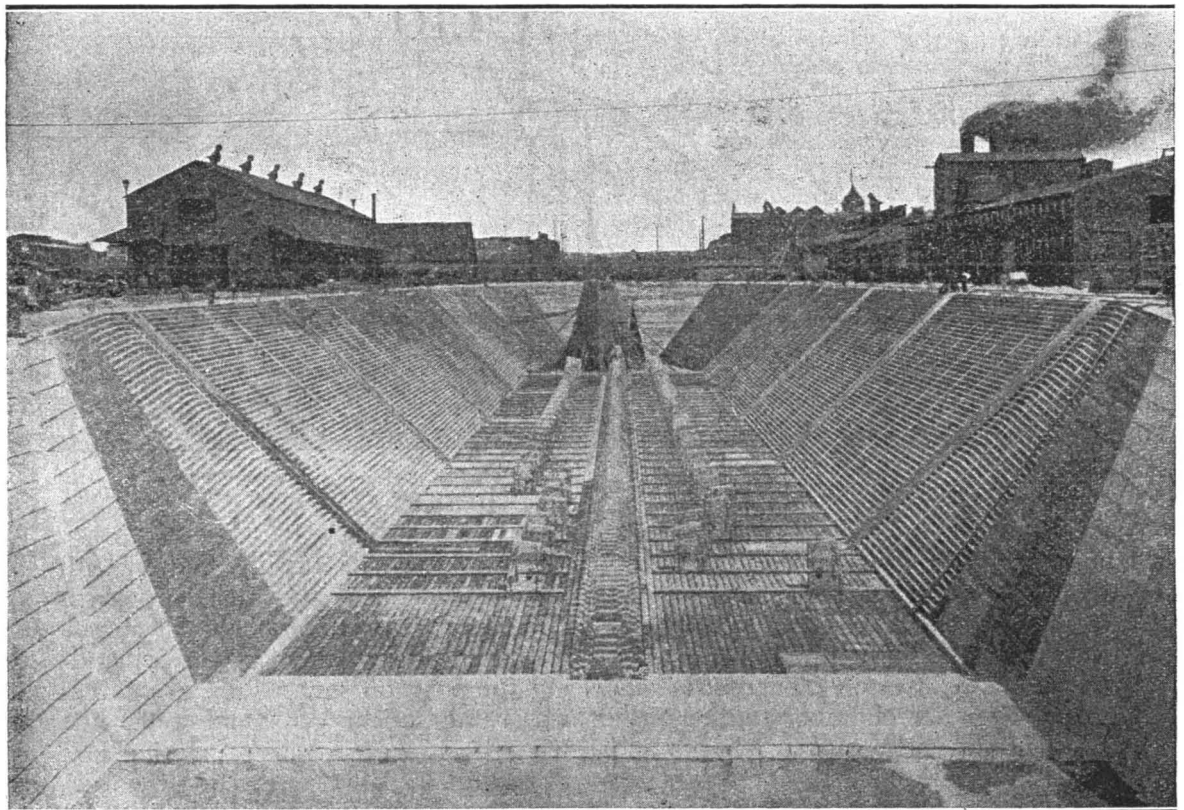
WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1905.

Single copies, 10 cents
\$1 per year in advance

ELECTRICITY AT THE GOLDEN GATE

DID those interested in electrical matters who attended the big Federation meeting at San Francisco know that at that time they

impregnability of the place. The city is protected mainly by the forts of the Golden Gate, the outermost of these being at Point Bonita, about seven



Dry Dock at Newport News, Largest in the World

were in the best fortified city in the United States, and one that could hardly be occupied by any foreign foe? This is a fact; and a further fact is that electricity has much to do with the

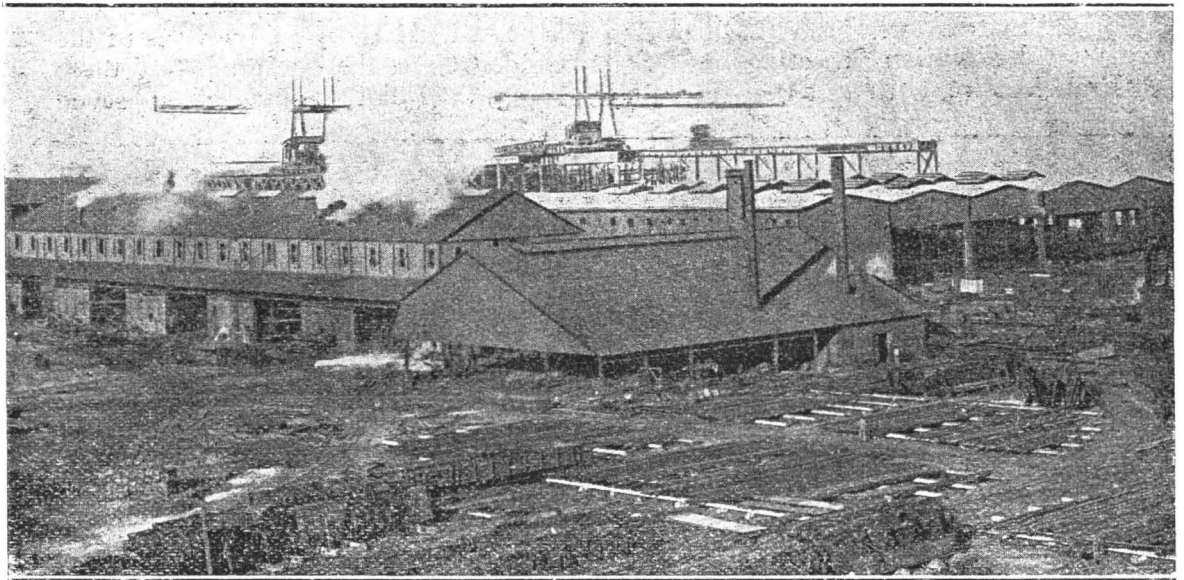
miles away. The forts are located on both sides of the Golden Gate, and some farther toward the city, all composing a splendid system of defense, for which about one hundred guns, not

including the rapid-fire kind, are employed.

In the great changes in the operation of mechanism, and in other particulars, caused by the development of electricity, the application of the latter is more marked in coast-defense equipment than anything else. This is in evidence at the Golden Gate and many other places along the 17,000 miles of United States coast. The huge cannon that rise up from behind sheltering fortifications, fire their heavy steel projectiles and disappear, are loaded by electrical help (ammunition hoists);

lights up a scene a busy activity, while electric fans waft cool air to the workers.

The modern coast fort is not completely equipped without electrical signaling apparatus, electric clock circuits and electric submarine firing outfit. The latter service is next in importance in the scheme of harbor defense to the big guns. San Francisco harbor is excellently mined, or rather platted for mining, and if an enemy's ship or ships were able to pass the Golden Gate the mine or mines would be put into irruptive and "interruptive" action. A



General View of Shipbuilding Plant at Newport News

their sighting telescopes (at night) are aided by small electric lamps mounted on the gun; the electric searchlight sweeps the sea and finds the enemy, and then a light electric current is sent into the powder chamber of the piece and the steel "dog of war" barks and spits fire at the floating fortresses far away.

When the enemy is found by the searchlight, telephone and telegraph wires carry the news from fort to fort and to the city. Everything is gotten ready to give the distinguished foreign visitor a warm reception, and below, in the fort's magazines, the electric lamp

field of submarine mines is laid off with perfect exactness; the location of each mine is put down on a chart, and by means of an instrument used for finding the position squares on the platted water, an officer on watch tells just when a ship arrives over a mine. At this point the officer "gives the word," tells the number of the mine or its plat location, and the electric current soon puts things in destructive motion.

For the defense of San Francisco harbor nearly \$100,000,000 have been spent, and other large sums have been used there by the Government in connection with matters of war. One of

the big enterprises is an immense dry-dock, which embraces electricity in its power features. This ship receiver is about 750 feet long inside, 122 feet wide at top and 72 feet at bottom; total length, 800 feet. The pumping outfit is operated by steam turbines with direct-connected electric generators, and there are two 54-inch centrifugal pumps driven by 600 horsepower motors. The contract price of the dock is \$1,150,000.

The San Francisco drydock, at Mare Island, is exceeded in size only by the great drydock No. 2 at Newport News,

Va. This is 827 feet long, 162 feet wide on top and 80 feet on bottom, and can hold at the same time two of the largest battle ships. Its cost was \$1,000,000. The Newport News Shipbuilding Company's plant is one of the largest and most completely equipped in the country. Here steam, electricity and compressed air are used to drive the various tools employed in the yard, and the latest labor-saving devices are much in evidence. One of the main electric features of the place is a revolving crane capable of moving 300,000 pounds in a single load.

LOCAL UNION No. 20.

Some very strange and untrue rumors having been circulated in regard to No. 20, I take this occasion to explain to our brothers the exact condition of affairs here.

For some time past the success of No. 20 hung in the balance, due to the fact that our former Secretary-Treasurer absconded with quite a large sum of our money, thus placing us in a position where we had no money in our treasury and eight months behind in our per capita tax.

Our position was explained to the general office with the result that an extension of time for payment of per capita tax was granted us, thus leaving all members covered. Proof of this extension is readily seen by the payment of death benefit to the widow of the late William Flanary, who passed away amid the sorrow of all his friends and brothers on November 12th. I may take this opportunity to add that Brother Flanary was a brother honored and respected by all, always true to the cause of unionism and at all times ready and willing to help a needy brother. By his death we lost one of our most faithful members.

Some of our brothers, seeing this state of affairs, took out travelling cards and deposited them in other locals, thinking that No. 20 was, to use the old term, "Down and out."

It was during this crisis that our true and faithful members stepped for-

ward, resolved to stick to old No. 20 to the last, and, thanks to their timely efforts, we gradually worked on and on, until the scale was overbalanced and we came out the winners. We have succeeded in recovering the amount of our loss from the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., have paid up our deficiency at the general office, and are now working our way to fame.

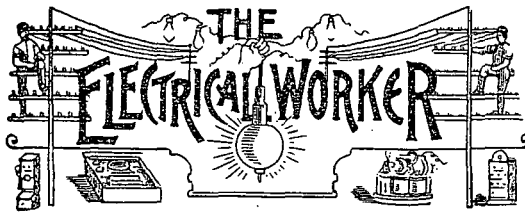
Rumors were even circulated that the charter of No. 20 had been recalled, and these along with many other rumors tended to do more damage to our growth than the fact that we were in such hard straits.

Now that the trouble is over, we would kindly ask all members working in our jurisdiction to deposit their cards with us, as we have no doubt that the next few months will see No. 20 in its brightest colors again, and in a position to be envied by many other locals.

Let me not forget to extend our thanks to our worthy Grand President and Grand Secretary for their kind assistance through this difficulty, as well as Brother Sweek, our Grand Vice-President, who was ever ready to lend us a helping hand.

As for our loyal members, I can only say that were it not for them, we should never have survived this shock, and we can now reap the fruit of our labor by the pleasure of seeing dear old 20 in better condition than ever.

A. STANLEY NATHANSON.



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
INTERNATIONAL
Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
PUBLISHED MONTHLY

H. W. SHERMAN, - Publisher and Editor
509-10-11 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.

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As THE ELECTRICAL WORKER reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1905.

JOHN MORRISON, Special Advertising Agent
25 Third Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The Third of each month is the closing date, all copy must be in our hands on or before.



THE SUDWARTH PRINTING COMPANY.

A TRADES union which denies the just claims of one of its members is far more contemptible than the corporation which denies the just claims of one of its employees. Blood is supposed to be thicker than water.

SAN FRANCISCO is said to be the city where the labor unions have the most

power in the United States and where labor is most perfectly organized. There are 162 separate unions, with a membership of more than 65,000.

NEW CHARTERS.

No. 189—Quincy, Mass.

No. 401—Reno, Nev.

No. 348—Calgary, Alberta, Northwest Territory, Canada.

No. 89—Georgetown, S. C.

RESIGNATION.

F. L. WITTERS, Grand Vice-President of the Fifth District, has tendered his resignation on account of sickness in his family.

The Executive Board has accepted same and will elect his successor before their meeting adjourns.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING.

A meeting of the Executive Board was held in the General Offices commencing January 27. Many questions of vital interest to the Brotherhood were discussed and policies defined that will prove to the success of the Brotherhood. Copies of the proceedings will be sent to each Local.

HELPERS' CARDS

The attention of the members is called to Section 4 of Article 4, which reads:

"Sec. 4. Each L. U. shall adopt its own apprenticeship and helper system as the peculiar conditions of each District may require. If an apprentice or helper desires to leave the jurisdiction of a L. U. he shall make application for membership into the I. B. E. W. the same as a new member. A card of a different color from that of a journeyman shall be granted him, and he shall be entitled to sick, death and all other benefits of the I. B. E. W., under the same conditions as a new member, and shall have a voice in the L. U."

These blue travelling cards are for sale, and there is no excuse for locals giving the helpers the regular green travelling card, thereby giving a local the chance to report the helpers.

FEB 1905

If you change your address send a postal card to headquarters at once; you will not get your Journal forwarded by notifying the mail carrier. Recollect that the postal authorities do not forward second class mail matter without postage is again paid.

On another page of this issue we publish an article clipped from the daily press, headed "Closed Shop in Favor." It is very interesting, and we hope will be read by our readers. Our contentions are right, and if left to men who have higher ideals in life than the making of money it would soon be proven we are right.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ANYONE knowing the whereabouts of Geo. W. Fell will kindly notify Mathias Klein & Sons, 89 Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.



The above is a picture of Robert Stack, a former member of Local No. 149, Aurora, Ill., who disappeared from home very suddenly last June. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will kindly notify E. A. Wood, 69 South Broadway, Aurora, Ill.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Tom Gowan please write Jess Torbett, 1115 Ash street, Atchison, Kan.

ANYONE knowing the whereabouts of Geo. Martin, of New Haven, Conn., will kindly inform his father, Francis Martin, 57 Russell street, New Haven, Conn.

Bro. J. Jobert lost card No. 38,037, issued by No. 2, St. Louis. Any one finding same will please communicate with C. Jobert, P. O. Box 191, Hot Springs, Ark.

Any one knowing the whereabouts and address of W. I. Hill, Jr., a member of New Haven, Conn., Electrical Workers in 1900 or later, please address his brother, C. A. Hill, 421 Rock street, Hannibal, Mo.

Any information concerning the whereabouts of Edward Hauschild, a lineman, who left Chicago over a year ago with the intention of going west, but has not been heard from since, will be gladly received by F. A. Cincoski, 1245 West Thirteenth street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL UNION No. 431.

All linemen are requested to keep away from the Western Maryland district lines of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Construction Department, as it is unfair. A short time ago it was a strictly card job, until a non-union man came along and was put to work. There was a letter handed this man with the names of the union men working on said job, stating that they would not work with him; so all card men were called off. By doing so, it had the whole district locked. Then it was that two of the men who had their names on the paper went back to work, and put four card men out of work.

S. F. GARDNER,

Fin. Secy., Local No. 431.
Frederick, Md., Jan. 21, 1905.

FEB 1905
F 2

REPORTS OF GENERAL OFFICERS

Grand President.

I left Chicago on the evening of the 5th for St. Louis, Mo., where I arrived on the morning of the 6th. On the evening of that date I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 462. This is a young local of shopmen who are struggling along under a very heavy handicap. The brethren of the local placed a Business Agent in the field that evening, which I believe will prove to be a good thing for them, as there is a large number of eligible electrical workers outside of our fold within their jurisdiction that we want to get organized if that is possible.

Later in the evening I attended the meeting of the Executive Board of Local No. 2.

On the afternoon of the 7th I met a committee of Local No. 462, and took up some important matters of interest to our Brotherhood with them. In the evening I attended the Executive Board meeting of Local No. 1. The existing difficulty between the Contractors' Association and Local No. 1 was gone over. The reports made at the meeting demonstrated that the local had the situation well in hand. I offered my services to the Board, but inasmuch as everything possible that would hasten the end honorably was done up to that time, we could figure no way that I could assist them just then. I am in hopes that the difficulty will be settled before the end of February.

I might add that while in St. Louis I called on Brother Burke, who is at present in the hospital, suffering with a broken leg, the result of being held up by highwaymen the week previous on his way home from the smoker of Local No. 2.

Brother Burke, along with Brother Drullard, had appealed to the Executive Board, through me, against the unfavorable decision of the Examining Board of Local No. 134, claiming they were dealt with unjustly. The

Executive Board will act on the appeals at the meeting in Washington, beginning January 26th.

I left St. Louis on the evening of the 8th for Chicago, where I instructed Grand Vice-President Witters to meet me on the 9th. Brother Witters had sent in his resignation as District Vice-President and Organizer of the Fifth District. It was for the purpose of talking over affairs of the Fifth District that I requested him to meet me in Chicago. His reason for resigning was on account of the severe illness of his wife and children, which necessitated his being at home with them for some time to come. The Executive Board will elect his successor, as per Constitution, at the Executive Board meeting.

After my meeting with Brother Witters I attended the regular meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Local No. 376, in company with Business Agent Lamb, of that Local. The meeting was fairly well attended, but I must say the ladies did not seem to realize the importance of an organization, as they acted as if they would rather have the committee of Local No. 376 do their business for them than do it themselves. I spoke to them on the necessity of their being organized for their protection against the corporations that employ them, reducing their wages and forcing unfair working conditions on them. They held an election of officers, and with the assistance of Brother Lamb and Local No. 376, I think they will soon see the importance of taking more interest in their union, which will result in great benefit to them.

I then attended a meeting of the Examining Board of Local No. 134, and after that a meeting of Class C (telephone men) of No. 134.

I left Chicago for Indianapolis early on the morning of the 10th. Called on Brothers Sam French and John Berry, of Local No. 10, to consult

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with them in regard to ex-Brother Phipps, who recently absconded with the funds of that local. He has been indicted by the grand jury and will soon be tried. The local, I am pleased to say, intends prosecuting him in spite of the fact that a corporation has taken such an interest in the case that they are rendering him all the assistance possible, that he may escape the penalty of the law. It seems queer that any business concern would be guilty of such a thing, but it only demonstrates what some corporations will do to place obstacles in the way of our brotherhood. Such things, however, only tend to help our cause, for no honest man, be he a member of a labor organization or not, will look favorably on a corporation or individual that will be guilty of putting a premium on dishonesty. If a labor union was guilty of assuming such an attitude towards a member that would be guilty of stealing from his employer the whole labor movement would be condemned in general, and that organization in particular, for it by our friends, the enemy. The editorial page of the prejudiced press would contain editorials to the effect that our movement was a nuisance to the country. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

If the above is not good food for the brain of the wage earner, I do not know what is. It is enough to bring tears to the eyes of "Sunny Jim."

I sincerely hope that Local No. 10 will be successful in her efforts in the cause of justice.

I left Indianapolis on the 11th and arrived in Massillon, Ohio, at midnight of the 12th. I and Brother Short, of Local No. 35, called on the manager of the Massillon Telephone Company in regard to the trouble that exists between our local and the company. After a conference that lasted about two hours, he informed us that he would place the matter before his superiors, and notify me as to the result. Up to this writing I have not received any word from him.

I left Massillon at 5:30 P. M. and

arrived in Pittsburg in time to attend the meeting of Local No. 14 in company with District Vice-President Allman. No. 14 is slowly but surely getting back to her old standing again. They have had a hard road to travel, but if they adhere to their present policy they will soon reap rewards.

On the 13th I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 5, which is at present involved in a lockout on account of their refusing to agree to the open shop. As Grand Vice-President Allman will report on that situation, I will not go into details.

On the 14th I called on President Theodore Schaffer, of the Amalgamated Steel and Tin Workers, in regard to one of his locals in Granite City, Ill., admitting to membership Electrical Workers, and forcing members of Local No. 367 to join their organization. President Schaffer was in ignorance of the matter, and after I explained it to him he assured me that the policy of his organization was against infringing on the rights of any organization, and communicated with his local with instructions that all Electrical Workers be transferred to Local No. 376. This will prove a blessing to our local, as it has been working under a big handicap for some time, it being impossible for them to get any working rules or wage scale in force with their employers for the above mentioned reasons.

I left Pittsburg on the evening of the 15th for Washington.

I went to Baltimore on the 19th, in response to numerous requests from members of No. 28, and attended the regular meeting of that local. The trouble in that city is nearing the end, as there is only three contractors left in the Contractors' Association that has not agreed to the new wage scale and working rules of the local.

I went to Baltimore on the 20th and stayed until the 22d, hearing a case of appeal. I left Baltimore for Newark, N. J., at 11:30 P. M., on the 21st, and returned to attend another meeting at 5 P. M. on the 24th.

On the morning of the 27th the Ex-

FEB. 1917

ecutive Board went into session in Washington to transact a lot of important business which had accumulated since their last meeting.

The minutes of the meeting will be printed and mailed to each local union as soon as possible after the meeting adjourns.

Our conditions, generally speaking, are fairly good at the present time.

Our Brotherhood shows changes for the better in every way.

If each member will only do his little share of the necessary work we can keep the ball rolling. Try and do so and you will find it won't work a hardship on you, it cannot hurt you and is as sure of benefiting you in the future as it has in the past.

Have you given our next convention any serious thought as yet; if you have not it is about time you were doing so. Remember, although we have a very good constitution to govern us (so much so that other organizations are adopting many parts of it) there are many loopholes in it that must be fixed up. You know it is up to you to do that part of it. I believe that every local should appoint a Constitution Committee at once, whose duties should be to select sections of our constitution that they think should be altered or amended and bring them up for discussion under the good of the union on the first meeting night of each month from March to August, inclusive.

All proposed alterations and amendments must be addressed to the committee (constitution) and mailed to the Grand Secretary thirty days previous to the convention. (See Section 10, Article 23, Constitution.)

You can see by that law that it is very unwise to wait until the last moment to take up this important work.

The local constitution committee should prepare all alterations or amendments (that the local should agree on) in the proper form and submit them at the proper time. This procedure will assure the local union that their suggestions will receive all due consideration.

If this important work is left to one man to do, it may not be done, in as much as mistakes are apt to happen in the best of families; then again that old proverb holds good in this work: two heads are better than one. It is my wish that the desires of the rank and file of our Brotherhood be realized. Any law that meets with the approval of a majority of the members of an organization is a good law. We should have none other in our constitution. The wheels of industry are in continual motion, changes are occurring every day in our calling; with those changes comes the necessity of our making laws to successfully cope with them. The delegates that represent you in the convention are not all Solomons; they can't foresee what is going to occur two or three years ahead; they are only human; not being infallible they are liable to make mistakes; so it is imperative that you assist them in every way possible and make your wishes known to them in the proper form at the proper time. F. J. McNULTY,

Grand President.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

In making my January report, I am pleased to state that we have issued charters for three new locals, one charter with 57 names and another with 15 names, with prospects for a few more charters in the month of February, which shows that the workmen of the First District are beginning to realize that the fight that has been waged against unionism in the past year was not made to benefit the non-union man but solely to the interest of the employer and to the detriment of the employee, whether union or non-union.

As to Local No. 3, the lock-out is still on; but before this goes to press I feel confident that good things will be in store for the members of No. 3. On the 20th the local held an entertainment and ball for the benefit of its locked-out members, with an attendance of 3,500. The entertainment was given gratis by the A. P. U.

January 8 I succeeded in organizing

a Local District Council of Southern New York, with the following locals: Nos. 127, 20, 402, 368, 3, and 270. The meetings are to be held the first Sunday of each month.

January 10 I attended meeting of Local No. 20 and had the honor of installing the new officers, the attendance being fair. Local No. 20 has had a hard struggle for the last year, and to make matters worse their treasurer was short in his accounts \$166. Fortunately, he was under bonds, and the bonding company being notified of his shortage, has this month paid No. 20 the amount short. No. 20 has in turn sent to the General Office six months' per capita tax; so that if any traveling brother states that No. 20 is down and out show him this WORKER and let him turn to report of the Grand Secretary on per capita tax. The prospect for outside work in and around New York looks favorable.

January 9 I attended Executive Board meeting of Local No. 3.

January 11 I called at the meeting room of No. 368; but most of the members being out of town and no officers present no meeting was held.

I was instructed by the Grand President to take up the jurisdiction trouble existing between Locals 79 and 43. I had notified both locals to appoint a committee familiar with the work in question. On the 13th of January I arrived there and went over the disputed work with a member of each local. The same evening I met both the committees. They could not settle the question, but decided to meet me the following night. The same night I attended meeting of Local No. 43, the attendance being smaller than it should have been.

January 14 I again met both committees of Locals Nos. 43 and 79. No agreement having been reached on the jurisdiction dispute, it was left for me to make a decision, which I did, and sent same to the Grand President to indorse.

January 17 I attended meeting of Local No. 181, which is picking up quite well after its long fight. All con-

tractors in Utica with the exception of one firm are now employing union men.

January 16 attended meeting of Local No. 79, which was fairly well attended, and interest was taken in all matters which came before the members.

January 22 I installed new Local No. 442.

January 26 I attended meeting of Local No. 3. Then left for Washington to attend the meeting of the Executive Board, the proceedings of which will be sent to all locals separately.

January 30, with the Executive Board I attended meeting of Local No. 28. After the regular meeting an open meeting was held, with a large attendance.

I have taken up several very important matters this month that I cannot divulge at present, but hope to later when the turmoil ceases.

Fraternally,

FRANCIS J. SWEET,
G. V. P., First District.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

I herewith submit the following report for the month of January:

On the 1st I went to Quincy, Mass., and met the secretary of the Central Labor Union. In company with him, I called to see some of the leaders in that city in relation to the organization of the men in the Fore River works. Owing to the fact that it is impossible to gain admittance to the shipyard, and as the men at work there are scattered in many small towns adjacent to this city, we had to figure on some feasible plan to reach the men and concluded to have united action on the part of all organized trades; also to invoke the aid of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor.

I came to Boston Monday evening and attended the Executive Board meeting of Local No. 103; also was in consultation with the new president of Local No. 104 in advising future plans for that local, which is making very good progress and is alive to all in-

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terests of the cause. I later met Bro. Driscoll, secretary of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor, one of our noblest champions in the country, one who has given a great deal of his time for our cause and forever ready to make a sacrifice to assist the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He again offered any assistance he could render to get the Fore River men into line. Having received word to come to Lawrence, Mass., in behalf of No. 385, I started for that city in the morning, and after seeing some of the officers of No. 385, I met the Business Agent of the Building Trades Council, learning the actual condition of affairs from him and also discovering that No. 385 had recently withdrawn from that body, which I consider was a very grave mistake. He volunteered to render any assistance he possibly could; so we went amongst some of the "nons." On one building we found eleven wiremen, only four having cards. One other made out an application; others who were eligible wanted more time to think it over; four others had only been at the business a short time. We next called upon the Lawrence Supply Company, and had a lengthy conference with the officials of the company, who took a very deep interest in matters and concluded they would have no objections to their men joining the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Learning considerable of great importance to Local No. 385 that day, I came to the conclusion I would let matters rest until a meeting was held on the following Friday. So I came to Quincy, where I had promised to address a meeting of the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders. Owing to the heavy snow-storm, I got there too late, as the meeting had adjourned and the attendance was small.

Next day I started in chasing up the Fore River men and attended a meeting of the Central Labor Union in the evening; later attending a smoker held by the Granite-Cutters. The next day I went to Lawrence, Mass., attending a meeting of Local

No. 385, and installed new officers for this term. Advised members to join the Building Trades Council; also had a committee appointed to work in the interest of getting all the "nons" in town to attend an open meeting on January 20th. After completing some minor details with the Business Agent of the Building Trades Council, I returned to Quincy again and took up my work there. Sunday I visited some wiremen at their homes and got them interested. The day being fine, many were not at home. Monday I chased up some non-union linemen, and that evening attended a meeting of the Executive Board of Local No. 103.

Tuesday I came to Boston and went over several matters with the Business Agent of Local No. 104. Also called upon some officials in the wire department in the interest of Local No. 87, of Newark. Returning to Quincy again, I took up my work there and followed up the same thing Wednesday. Thursday I went to Weymouth, and on my return got a telephone call to come to Boston, some trouble having arisen in that city. We called upon the contractors in question. After going over the situation, I returned to Quincy, and went ahead with my work there. Came to a special meeting of the Executive Board of No. 103 that afternoon, and they decided to hold a special meeting on Sunday. Returned to my work in Quincy, and Saturday morning got notice to appear before the State Board of Arbitration. Brother Collins and the Contractors' Association's committee were present. We had a lengthy conference. Later we called upon counsel in behalf of No. 103. We then went to Cambridge, and the firm in question surrendered its agreement. Attended a special meeting of No. 103 on Sunday, and our men were notified to report at headquarters; that is, those who were at work for the firm of Clark & Mills. But, sorry to say, they did not show up on Monday morning. With Brother Collins, I succeeded in getting one-half the men to obey the

orders of No. 103; the others turned traitors.

I devoted my time between Boston and Quincy the next few days, attending a meeting of No. 103 on the 18th, and on the 19th held a meeting in Quincy, with an attendance of about sixty men, getting 44 signers on the applications for new charter, but only about one-fourth paying for initiation. I went to Lawrence in the morning, and by hustling, held an open meeting that evening. The firemen's ball being held on that date, and it being one of the greatest events that takes place annually, many of our members attended; yet we had a fairly good attendance, the old stand-bys coming around in good numbers, and we had a few "nons" also present, who made out applications. The president of the Central Labor Union and Brother Maloney, of the Printers, also made addresses. The boys of No. 385 have a faculty of knowing how to treat those who come to their calling and everybody had a nice time. The members deserve credit in trying to get all hands into the fold.

In the morning I went to Beverly, Mass., and saw a firm there that had a complaint to offer. It was my second visit there that week, having been there on Wednesday previous. I settled the affair for the present satisfactorily. I returned to Quincy and collected some money from those who had signed the application. Meeting places are very scarce in that town, and I had hard work to find a hall to organize in.

Sunday I addressed postal cards and attended to some correspondence that had been neglected on account of working night and day and getting long waits in many places. I visited with Brother Collins Monday, and came to Boston again and covered several other matters with Brother Collins in behalf of Local No. 103.

Tuesday, in Quincy, I finished up the balance of my work there, and in the evening organized new Local No. 189, initiating forty-eight members out of sixty-two signers.

Wednesday I started for Washington, D. C., to attend a meeting of the Executive Board. On account of the blizzard, I got stalled en route, and did not reach Washington till Thursday evening. I met the other officers at the depot, and all hands went to Baltimore to attend a meeting of Local No. 28. The Board was in session Friday, Saturday and Monday. In the evening we attended an open meeting of Local No. 27, with a well-filled hall.

I desire to warn all members in my district to keep away from Baltimore. Trouble is on there and business is very dull. Will also state that work is very slack throughout the entire New England district. We have some trouble in Boston at the present time between Local No. 103 and two or three firms who have signed our agreement. Will say the matter is well in hand at present writing. Our members have lived up to the letter of the present agreement in force, and have demonstrated a willingness to be at all times honest, just and fair in their dealings. Fraternally,

E. T. MALLORY.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1905.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.

On closing last report I was in Cincinnati, where No. 212's agreement with the contractors expired on December 31. With a committee we met the contractors and arrived at an agreement which was approved by the local and the contractors. After the agreement was accepted by both parties, I went with the committee to visit the contractors and have them sign the agreement.

I left Cincinnati on January 5 for Massillon, Ohio, where I expected to meet Grand President McNulty; but failed to meet him as he was detained in St. Louis.

From Massillon to Akron, to try for a new local, as No. 89 had expired by default. On arriving there went to the light and telephone companies and met the men working for these companies. I could not make it a go just

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then, but was invited back later, which I promised to do.

From Akron to Alliance, to look up some of No. 5's members who were working in that city for a firm which was unfair in Pittsburg. While in Alliance, I met some of No. 439's members, also several floating brothers who had just started to work in that city.

From Alliance to Pittsburg, where No. 5's members were on a strike against the open shop. A committee from the contractors and one from No. 5 had met on December 16 and had arrived at an agreement; but when the contractors put it before the Builders' League the latter refused to indorse the agreement that was entered into by the committees, but did instruct the contractors to stand out for the open shop, which they did, forcing No. 5's members to go out the first of the year.

When I arrived in Pittsburg with the Business Agent we tried for a meeting with a committee from the contractors, which was granted a week later, and at this meeting they would do nothing except to stand for the open shop, and as there is no agreement necessary for an open shop we could not do business.

On Thursday, January 12, Grand President McNulty was passing through Pittsburg on his way to Washington, and he stopped off and together we attended No. 14's meeting that night, and also No. 5's meeting the following night.

While in Pittsburg looking after No. 5's trouble, I also spent what time I could trying to form a splicers' local in that city, and hope to be able in a short time to place a charter.

On January 25 I left Pittsburg to attend the Executive Board meeting, stopping off at Mahaffy to look up two of No. 5's members who were working there. I left there at 4 p. m. for Washington; but on account of a snow storm did not arrive there until 4 p. m. the next day.

On arriving in Washington, went to General Office and found what members of the Executive Board had ar-

rived going to Baltimore with the Grand President to attend No. 28's meeting; so went with them, returning early the next morning to Washington.

On January 27 the Executive Board went into session, and have been holding meetings every day since then. Monday, January 30, the Grand President and the Executive Board went to Baltimore to attend an open meeting of No. 27, returning the next morning to Washington.

In closing, I wish to say that the Executive Board has a great amount of work ahead, and that every local will be furnished a statement of its work as soon as possible after the Board adjourns.

Respectfully submitted,

E. P. ALLMAN,
Grand Vice-President.

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

On closing my last report I was in Birmingham, Ala., and will say we had a strike there against the Peoples' Home Tel. Co., and it lasted just one hour and twenty minutes. Well, I guess that is going some. We went and saw the manager of the Birmingham Light and Railway Co. about giving us 9 hours, the same as the Bell Company and Peoples' had. The manager stated he would not, and, furthermore, if we insisted, he would fire all the white men (which were 6 men, all union) and put on negroes, as he had about seventy-five negroes now, and would make it a black job. I think the time will come when the company will not give it to us that way, for the negro will be organized, and then something will be doing. From Birmingham I went to Atlanta to have a meeting with Mr. Gentry regarding the Bell Company in Birmingham ordering the men to work the full nine hours on Saturday. He agreed to put the men back on 3 o'clock Saturday holidays. I also took up the trouble in Tampa, Fla., with him. He agreed to investigate.

From Atlanta I went to Columbus, Ga. I held a meeting and found that the Bell Company had one scab work-

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ing that the company had promised to remove one year ago and had not done so. I communicated with Mr. Gentry, general manager of the Southern Bell Company, about it, and have received no answer yet. On the 8th I held an open meeting of the local in Columbus, and had a good crowd, and I think brought good results.

That night I left for Macon, Ga., where I had organized a local in December. We took in six new members that night, which is all the men working at the trade in Macon, with the exception of a few who have charges against them in other places. From there I went to Augusta, Ga., and organized Local No. 449, with a good membership to start with, and while waiting on the charter I went to Savannah, Ga., and held a meeting of No. 88 on January 13th, with a good attendance, and we called an open meeting for Sunday, January 15th, with a good crowd but only a few non-union men, as they are afraid of their jobs and are willing to stand out and reap the benefits of wages that the union have secured for them. Conditions are very good in Savannah at present (in regard to work.) From there I went back to Augusta, Ga., to install the local, and while there I received a telegram to come to Tampa, Fla., as they were out on a strike against the Bell Company for \$3.00 for 8 hours. I went there on the 19th and found the men making a good fight, and the men certainly have put up with a great deal there through the chief inspector of the Bell Company. I will not try to explain the different things he was guilty of, for fear of Judge Lynch coming in and taking a hand, but I am surprised that a company will put up with a man like him and leave honest men to walk the street; but some companies want quantity instead of quality. While in Tampa I had two meetings of No. 108, which were well attended, and also held a meeting of the Helpers' Local, which was chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and succeeded in getting them to take a charter as a sub-

local to No. 108. On Sunday, January 22d, I laid our grievance before the central body, and our actions were endorsed by that body. All trades are well organized in Tampa. I had to leave there on the 24th owing to the meeting of the Executive Board which the Grand President had called to be held in Washington, D. C., on January 26th. I had called an open meeting of No. 100, of Jacksonville, Fla., for January 24th, which was well attended, and we got several applications. I came from there to Washington. The proceedings of the meeting of the Executive Board will be published and sent to all locals, therefore I will not write it up, but will that the South was very much in evidence during the meeting, and I expect great results for the South from this meeting.

I would like all secretaries of my district to write me and give me the conditions in and around your city, and if there is any contemplated wage agreements for this spring. Wishing all brethren success, I am,

Fraternally,

DALE SMITH, G. V. P.

SIXTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

Closing my last report, I was in Houston, Texas. I left there January 2 and arrived in Dallas morning of the 3d. Found conditions there, so far as our craft is concerned, wonderfully improved. I attended regular meeting of Local No. 69 while there; had good meeting with large attendance. I was glad to see so many of the delinquent members coming back and paying up.

On the morning of the 6th I went to Waco, Texas. Found Local No. 72 in very good condition, taking into consideration the scarcity of work. I met the financial secretary and secured a list of the member in arrears. Went to see all of them and they promised to pay. I also received promises of five applications while there.

Sunday, the 8th, I went from Waco to Temple, Texas; found things looking very discouraging; only five men left in the town. They were thinking

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of giving their charter up, but I advised them to keep their per capita tax paid up, as conditions might get better after a while.

I went to Austin, Texas, on the 9th. Found Local No. 115 in very good condition. Attended their regular meeting while there; good meeting and well attended. I had the honor of installing the newly-elected officers.

On the 12th I went to San Antonio, Texas. While there I visited all shops in the city and talked to the men; but failed to get any applications.

On the 13th I went to Palestine, Texas. Arrived there on the morning of the 14th. Found Local No. 388 in rather bad shape; only five men left in the town. I visited all of them with the secretary, and collected money enough to pay up their per capita tax, and they promised to keep it paid up.

That night I went to Tyler, Texas, and found that the members of Local No. 314 were taking but very little interest in their local. I looked them up and talked to them personally. They promised to attend their meetings and keep the local going. I secured promises of two applications; also got two brothers working there with cards in other locals to send for their cards. They will deposit them when they come.

On the night of the 16th I left Tyler for Marshall, Texas. Had to lay over in Mineola all night; arrived in Marshall at noon of the 17th. I canvassed the town thoroughly in the afternoon to see if there was any chance of placing a local there; but on investigation I found there were only three men there that were eligible to membership. That night I left for Texarkana, Ark. Found Local No. 301 in very good condition. It rained all day Wednesday, the 18th; so was unable to get out much. I attended their regular meeting that night, which was well attended. One application received.

On the morning of the 19th I went to Little Rock, Ark. Found conditions there just as I have found them every time I have been there—very bad, both inside and out. I immediately called a

meeting of Local No. 126. On my arrival there notified most of the members myself. One man and myself were all that showed up. I had arranged for a meeting of Local No. 295 for the next night (Friday), so I called another meeting of the inside men of No. 126 for Saturday night. Friday night I succeeded in getting five or six of the outside men up. The proposition of putting the two locals together again was brought up. They were all in favor of it; so it was decided that all of them would come back the next night to Local No. 126's meeting and talk it over together and make all necessary arrangements for the consolidation. When the appointed time for the meeting came there were two outside men and three inside men present. The result was that there was nothing accomplished. I instructed the men that were there to keep working the proposition up and I would stop off and give them what assistance I could on my return from Washington.

On the 23d I left Little Rock for Washington, D. C., in response to a call from our Grand President, for a meeting of the Executive Board, to convene on the 26th. I arrived in Washington on the night of the 25th. Owing to the extreme bad weather and snowstorms, some members of the Board were delayed in arriving, and we were unable to meet at the appointed time.

On the evening of the 26th, the Grand President and the Executive Board, with the exception of one member, who had not yet arrived, went to Baltimore and attended a regular meeting of Local No. 28. The meeting was well attended. As to conditions in Baltimore, I will leave that for Brother Smith, the Vice President of that district, to report. We returned to Washington that night. The Executive Board went into session at 1 p. m. Friday, the 27th.

Since that time there have been many questions of importance to our organization before the Board for consideration; but as there will be a copy

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of the proceedings sent to each local I will not go into detail.

On Monday evening, January 30, the Grand President and the entire Executive Board went to Baltimore and attended a regular meeting of Local No. 27. The business of the meeting was hurried through, after which the doors were thrown open and we had an open meeting and smoker. The hall was crowded, quite a number of non-union men being present. The Grand President addressed the meeting, after which the Vice-Presidents followed. Music was rendered and refreshments served between the talks. Every one seemed to enjoy themselves, and I think the meeting was a success.

With best wishes to all members of the Brotherhood, I remain,

Yours, fraternally,

J. P. CONNER,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1905.

SEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

On Sunday, the 1st, I left San Francisco to attend the convention of the California State Federation, which convened at 9 A. M. on Monday, the 2d. The convention took up several matters were of great importance to the Brotherhood. Amongst them was the employers' liability Act and the bill regulating the running, installing and maintaining of electrical wires on poles, and another making the Underwriters rules of 1903 a State law, also creating a Bureau of Inspection. I was chairman of the Law and Legislative Committee. The committee approved them, and the convention concurred in the committee's report. It adjourned on Saturday, the 7th.

I returned to San Francisco on Sunday, the 8th. On Monday, the 9th, I returned to Sacramento and made arrangements with Senator George Keene, of San Francisco, to introduce our bills, which had been drawn up by the Executive Board of the Pacific Council, in the Legislature. The 8th to the 15th was spent by me in lobbying in favor of our bills. On the 14th I received a telegram from Grand President McNulty, instructing me to

come on to the general office to attend the meeting of the Executive Board, which was to convene on the 26th. As it was necessary to have some one in Sacramento to look out for the bills introduced by me, I delegated T. R. Sullivan, of Local No. 151, who, by the way, is a brother of mine, to go on the ground in my place, as I had my mind up to remain in Colorado for some time.

I spent the time between Sunday, the 15th, and Wednesday morning, the 18th, clearing up the business which I had on hand.

In my November report I stated that I was going to communicate with Mr. Dwight, general manager of the C. C. C. Co., of La Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, in regard to the affairs of Local No. 182, of that place. I did so, but received no answer up to the time I left Frisco. Since coming to the general office I have received a telegram from the boys requesting me to go to La Cananea immediately. As the Executive Board was in session I could not get away. I sent them a telegram to that effect.

I left San Francisco at 9 A. M. on the 18th and arrived in Washington, D. C., on Monday, the 23d, having made excellent connections all the way. On arriving here I learned that Grand President McNulty was in Baltimore. He returned to Washington on the 24th. As there was trouble over the acceptance of travelling cards, the Board, as a whole, went to Baltimore to attend a meeting of Local No. 28 on Thursday. We left Baltimore at 2:30 A. M. the 27th, and arrived in Washington, D. C., at 4:30 A. M. The Board has been in session ever since.

On Monday, the 30th, we went to Baltimore to attend an open meeting of Local No. 27. Left there on Tuesday at 2:30 A. M. and arrived here at 4:30 A. M.

When I arrived in Washington on the 23d I found a communication from the Pacific Council, which stated that the Lewis & Clark Fair, at Portland, was discharging the union men who were employed on the grounds; and

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requested me to take the matter up with the American Federation of Labor and see if it was not possible to get them (the American Federation of Labor) to refuse to send their exhibit to Portland unless they agreed to employ none but union men at the Fair. Brother Sherman and I called on President Gompers, and he informed us that he had taken the matter up with the directors of the exposition, and that they (the directors) had agreed to hire none but union men. At my suggestion he (President Gompers) dictated a telegram to Mark Autley, who is the executive officer of the Pacific Council in that District, telling him to call on President Good, of the Lewis & Clark Exposition, in company with a committee of the Building Trades Council, and insist that the Fair employ none but union men. I sent the telegram which had been dictated by Gompers. I then sent one myself to Mr. Autley, advising that if the Building Trades Council did not feel like taking the matter up with the Pacific Council, to insist on the Fair being made a closed shop as far as the Electrical Workers were concerned. Since then Grand President McNulty, acting under instructions of the Executive Board, has called on Mr. Gompers and requested him to lose no time in the matter. President Gompers wrote us, promising to do all he could with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to get them to refuse to send their exhibit to Portland if our request was not complied with. I was a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention. Nothing of importance came before that body concerning our trade. The questions we expected to come before that body which we were interested in had been taken up by Grand President McNulty at the meeting of the Executive Council at Denver, and the decisions were given in our favor, and

as the other trades did not contest the Executive Council's decision, we had no contest on hand.

Very truly yours,

M. J. SULLIVAN,
Grand Vice-President.

LOCAL UNION No. 55.

Local No. 55 starts in the new year with new officers, and everything is going along nicely at present. The prospects for work are not very encouraging here now. The Mutual Telephone Company has most of its construction work done and has laid off several of its men, and will probably let out a few more, as the boys are expecting it at any time. They are about done pulling cable and are now cutting over the new system as fast as they can. The Bell Telephone Company is merely holding its old men on maintenance and a little toll-line work. Inside work is very dull at present, and it is most too early in the season to say what the prospects will be for next summer.

I am sorry to say we have a few of those "microbes" yet that came in here last summer during our lock-out; in fact, there is one shop that has nothing but "microbes" and scabs, and no decent, self-respecting wireman would work there. There are also some of our members who turned out to be backsliders. After the trouble was called off they went back to an open shop, and now refuse to pay dues or have anything to do with the local.

But there will be a cleaning in the spring, when work starts on some of the buildings. We are now affiliated with the Structural Building Trades Alliance, and it will require a good union card to worn on any of the buildings next summer.

Brothers, I would not advise you to come this way looking for work at present, but when you do come be sure and have a good card, as Bro. Wallace, our business agent, will be on your track. Yours, fraternally,

CHARLES W. ASH,
Rec. Secy.

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THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

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REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY FOR JANUARY.

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
1	\$134 70	\$16 00	\$2 75		\$153 45	100	\$19 50	\$10 00	\$ 75		\$30 25
2	97 20	10 00	50		107 70	101			50		50
4	13 80	8 00	50		22 30	102			75		75
5			50		50	103	73 80				73 80
6	458 10	52 00			510 10	105	4 20	2 00			6 20
7	16 80	2 00			18 80	106	11 10				11 10
8	6 60				6 60	108	23 10	4 00	1 50		28 60
9	67 75	18 00	3 50		89 25	109	7 80	4 00	3 75		15 55
10			2 25		2 25	110	26 70		1 00		27 70
12			1 75		1 75	112	24 30	2 00			26 30
13	7 50				7 50	114	6 90	4 60			10 90
14	58 50	2 00	1 00		61 50	115	3 90	2 00	2 75		8 65
16	17 10	2 00			19 10	116	19 20	6 00			25 20
17	31 80				31 80	118	11 70				11 70
19			80		80	121	26 10	2 00	1 63		29 73
20	143 40	70 00	2 00		215 40	122	4 50		75		5 25
21	108 10	6 00			114 10	123	5 10	8 00			13 10
22	3 30				3 30	125	14 40	2 00	1 75	\$ 75	18 90
23	38 40		50		38 90	127			2 50		2 50
24	30 00				30 00	128	10 50		2 50		13 00
25	12 90		2 25		15 15	130	18 00	12 00	50		30 50
26	35 70				35 70	131	7 50				7 50
27	74 10	24 00	2 00		100 10	132	24 30	2 00			26 30
28	50 40				50 40	133	15 90				15 90
29	19 20	2 00	4 00		25 20	134	553 20	32 00			585 20
30	18 90	2 00			20 90	135	12 60		40		13 00
31	27 90		50		28 40	126	13 30				13 30
32	14 70	2 00			16 70	137	94 50	4 00	2 00		100 50
33	11 70		1 75		13 45	138	12 60	2 00			14 60
34	8 40				8 40	139	16 80	6 00	1 00		23 80
36	60 00				60 00	140	16 80	2 00			18 80
37	17 70	2 00			19 70	141	11 40				11 40
38	49 80	2 00			51 80	142	18 30				18 30
40	38 10	4 00			42 10	144	18 60		1 00		19 60
41	3 60		1 25		4 85	145	11 40	4 00			15 40
43	21 30		5 25		26 55	146	16 80		3 00		19 80
44	27 60	2 00			29 60	147	53 10	6 00			59 10
45	24 60		2 50		27 10	148	46 10				46 10
46	3 90		1 75		5 65	149	9 60	2 00	50		*14 10
47	9 00				9 00	150	11 10	8 00	50		19 60
48	3 00				3 00	151	120 60	20 00	25		140 85
49	28 50	4 00	50		33 00	153	9 00				9 00
51	5 70				5 70	154	6 30				6 30
52	33 60	2 00	1 50		37 10	155	25 50	2 00	20		27 70
53	8 70				8 70	157	9 30	4 00	1 00		14 30
54	11 40	2 00	4 00		17 40	159	9 00				9 00
55	40 50	16 00	1 00		57 50	160	6 90				6 90
56	24 00	6 00	2 50		32 50	162	6 90	2 00			8 90
57	60 30	2 00			62 30	163	11 10	2 00	1 50		14 60
58	5 40				5 40	165	6 90				6 90
59	11 70				11 70	168	4 80		50		5 30
60	10 20	2 00	50		12 70	169	32 10	6 00	2 00		40 10
61	56 50	14 00			70 50	170	20 70		1 50		22 20
62	25 20				25 20	171	19 20	2 00	1 10		22 30
63	5 40				5 40	172	15 00	6 00	4 50		25 50
64	5 00				5 00	173	4 80				4 80
66	31 20				31 20	174	6 00				6 00
67	4 50		50		5 00	176			1 50		1 50
68	34 20		50		34 70	177	60	2 00	1 00		3 60
69	18 00	10 00	50		28 50	180	11 10	4 00			15 10
71	2 70		25		2 95	183	7 20				7 20
72	10 50				10 50	184	3 30	2 00	2 25		7 55
73	30 30		3 00		33 30	185	15 60	6 00	1 50		23 10
74	11 10	6 00	1 25	\$ 50	18 85	187	15 30		1 00		16 30
75	18 60	2 00	5 00		25 60	189		47 00			47 00
76	24 90	8 00			32 90	190	7 50				7 50
77	41 40	4 00	4 75		50 15	191	7 50				7 50
78	12 90	11 00	1 00		24 90	192	9 30		25		9 55
79	45 00	8 00			53 00	193	8 40	2 00	50		10 90
80	33 30	4 00			37 30	194	25 20	2 00	1 75		28 95
81	27 30	6 00			33 30	195	5 70				5 70
83	11 40				11 40	197	6 00	2 00			8 00
84	13 50				13 50	200	15 60	2 00	2 00		19 60
85	13 20	7 00			20 20	201	18 30		25		18 55
86	10 50	4 00			14 50	202	4 50				4 50
87	16 50	2 00	1 50		20 00	204	5 70				5 70
88	19 70	4 00	2 00		25 70	205			1 50		1 50
89		10 00			10 00	207	8 10	6 00	2 50		16 60
90	32 40	24 00			56 40	208	8 40	2 00			10 40
91	15 60		50		16 10	209	9 60	6 00			15 60
92	4 80				4 80	212	62 10	24 00	3 00		89 10
93	3 90	1 00			4 90	213	9 30	2 00	2 00		13 30
94	10 20	2 00	1 80		14 00	214			1 10		1 10
95	6 90	2 00	6 00		14 90	215	4 80				4 80
96	11 40				11 40	216	15 60	6 00			21 60
97	11 70				11 70	217	18 60	4 00	5 50		28 10
99	12 00	8 00	50		20 50	218	11 10	2 00			13 10

*Cut, \$2.00.

Report of Grand Secretary. - Continued.

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
221	\$4 50	\$1 00			\$5 50	350	\$13 80				\$13 80
224	2 10	2 00			4 10	352	9 30	\$12 00	\$1 50		22 80
225	8 70		\$ 50		9 20	353	13 50		1 50		15 00
230	4 80				4 80	356	63 60		4 00		67 60
231	9 00		1 00		10 00	358	3 60				3 60
233	7 80				7 80	360	3 00	2 00			5 00
235	16 50		2 00		18 50	363	5 10	6 00			11 10
236	12 00				12 00	364	3 60				3 60
237	17 10	4 00	7 25		28 35	365	7 50				7 50
238	8 10		2 25	\$3 00	13 35	366	5 10				5 10
239		8 00			8 00	367	16 30				16 30
240	9 30	14 00			23 30	369	5 70	1 00	1 25		7 95
241	1 20				1 20	370	8 40		1 50		9 90
243	9 00				9 00	372	12 30	4 00			16 30
244	10 80				10 80	376	191 70	34 00			225 70
246	17 70				17 70	377	3 90				3 90
247	78 30	2 00			80 30	378	6 30		50		6 80
248	9 00				9 00	381	43 20				43 20
250	30 60	12 00			42 60	384	90	4 00	5 00		9 90
251	3 30	2 00	25		5 55	385	14 10		1 00		15 10
252	19 20		1 10		20 30	387	4 80		50		5 30
253	32 70				32 70	388	9 90				9 90
256	18 90		75		19 65	392	21 90				21 90
257	11 70				11 70	393			2 50		2 50
258	51 90	12 00			63 90	394	5 10		2 00		7 10
259	6 90	6 00	50		13 40	396	20 70				20 70
261	7 50		50		8 00	398	14 70				14 70
262	9 90		1 98		11 88	399	10 80	1 00			11 80
263	5 70				5 70	401		5 00			5 00
266	6 60		2 00		8 60	405	6 90		1 70		8 60
267	30 00		1 00		31 00	408	13 20		3 60		16 80
269	14 10				14 10	409	5 40	2 00			7 40
270			1 00		1 00	411	6 00				6 00
274	3 60				3 60	414	25 00		40		25 40
278	2 40				2 40	415	8 10		50		8 60
279	3 60		25		3 85	416	1 80				1 80
280	17 10				17 10	418	5 40	9 00	1 00		15 40
283	26 10	2 00			28 10	421	4 80		50		5 30
284	24 00		50		24 50	422	5 10	2 00	1 50		8 60
285	8 10				8 10	424	34 20	6 00	25		40 45
286	5 70	2 00	50		8 20	425	1 80				1 80
287	38 70	12 00			50 70	427	5 40				5 40
288	11 70	6 00	1 00		18 70	429	3 60				3 60
289	16 80	10 00	25	3 00	30 05	430	2 70				2 70
290	11 40	4 00			15 40	431	7 20				7 20
292	12 00	2 00			14 00	432	9 60				9 60
295	3 00		25		3 25	435	7 50	4 00			11 50
296	10 50	4 00			14 50	436	6 30		2 24		8 54
298	9 00				9 00	439	4 50		50		5 00
299	32 60	2 00			34 60	440	3 90	2 00			5 90
300	22 50		1 00		23 50	441	4 50				4 50
301	13 50				13 50	442			16 00		16 00
302	19 80		5 75		25 55	443	2 10				2 10
304			12		12	444	3 60				3 60
305	3 90		25		4 15	445	4 80	2 00	3 50		10 30
306	4 50				4 50	448	9 00	2 00			11 00
307	17 10	4 00			21 10	449	10 80	12 00	8 25		31 05
308	3 00		50		3 50	452	1 50				1 50
309	10 80				10 80	453	3 00		50		3 50
310	9 60	2 00	50		12 10	456	9 60		25		9 85
313	26 40	2 00	1 00		29 40	459	15 00		50		15 50
314	1 50				1 50	464	27 90	2 00	2 00		31 90
316	18 60	2 00		18 00	38 60	465	9 90	2 00	1 75		13 65
317	12 30	2 00	1 00		15 30	466	6 00				6 00
318	14 70	2 00	2 00		18 70	469			25		25
319			1 00		1 00	471	2 40				2 40
320	6 30	4 00	25		10 55	472	1 20	2 00	8 25	50	11 95
321	6 00	4 00			10 00						
324	5 10				5 10						
325	15 00	6 00	4 00		25 00						
326	22 50	4 00	50		27 00						
327	3 30				3 30						
331	6 90	12 00	3 00		21 90						
336	5 40				5 40						
338	4 50				4 50						
339	6 90				6 90						
341	3 00				3 00						
342	8 10				8 10						
345	9 60	2 00	2 00		13 60						
347	6 60		30		6 90						
348		12 00			12 00						

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GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT FOR JANUARY.

ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
EXPENSES.		EXPENSES.	
Death Claim 491, R. Twigg, L. U. 29	\$100 00	F. J. McNulty, salary, January.....	166 00
492, W. T. Hart, L. U. 61...	100 00	H. W. Sherman, " "	166 00
493, W. M. Rhein, L. U. 376	100 00	F. J. Sweek, " "	125 00
494, D. M. Huffman, L. U. 27	100 00	E. T. Mallory " "	125 00
495, Fred Sales, L. U. 25...	100 00	D. Smith, " "	125 00
496, J. Benson, L. U. 445....	100 00	E. P. Allman, " "	125 00
497, Otto Hoffman, L. U. 3...	100 00	J. P. Conner, " "	125 00
498, M. Bergen, L. U. 3	100 00	M. J. Sullivan, " "	125 00
499, T. C. Byrnes, L. U. 343	100 00	M. K. Clinton, " 4 weeks.....	80 00
500, J. C. Kemper, L. U. 2....	100 00	F. F. Brown, " 4 "	60 00
501, W. P. Goldie, L. U. 6...	100 00	B. B. Goebel, " 4 "	48 00
502, John Davis, L. U. 69....	100 00	B. H. Goldsmith, " 4 "	48 00
503, E. Taylor, L. U. 133.....	100 00	R. Kerns, " 4 "	60 00
504, Geo. Gaudin, L. U. 345.	100 00	A. E. Malone, " 4 "	48 00
505, P. J. Fogarty, L. U. 21.	100 00	Rent for February.....	30 00
506, J. A. Frank, L. U. 41....	100 00	Janitor.....	3 00
J. Baumgarten, seals.....	4 35	Scranton Wetmore & Co., Note Books ..	1 60
F. J. Sheehan, general expenses.....	2 95	Office supplies.....	2 30
F. J. Sweek, December expenses.....	57 54	Telegrams.....	18 38
J. P. Conner, " "	77 20	Postage.....	61 63
D. Smith, " "	118 70	Express.....	18 90
E. T. Mallory, " "	83 06	Telephone.....	4 00
M. J. Sullivan, " "	154 70		\$5,418 89
F. L. Witters, " "	68 23	RECAPITULATION.	
F. J. McNulty, " "	121 90	Amount on hand January 1, 1905.....	27,898 64
E. P. Allman, " "	47 81	Receipts for January	8,366 35
J. Morrison, com. on advertising.....	438 00		36,264 99
C. F. Sudwarth, printing L. U. Supplies	269 00	Expenses for January	5,418 89
E. W. " "	645 00	Amount on hand February 1, 1905.....	30,846 10
Whitehead & Hoag Co., Buttons.....	50 40		
Per capita to N. B. T. C. for 1905.....	10 00		
The Elliott Co., Stencils.....	4 24		
Mailing Worker.....	50 00		
F. J. Sheehan, 3 months' salary.....	50 00		

NOTE.—Through an oversight last month the number of the local was omitted from the following death claims :

487, L. U. No. 193
488, L. U. No. 20
489, L. U. No. 125
490, L. U. No. 392

Fraternally submitted,

F. J. SHEEHAN,
Grand Treasurer.

LOCAL UNION NO. 9.

Although No. 9 is not heard from very frequently, yet we are not dead nor sleeping, as you would find out at our meetings every Saturday evening. New members are being added to the list every meeting night, but there are yet many more to come in. No. 9 has a big field to work in now, and we are getting there slow but sure.

In the new year death has visited our local and taken from our midst our esteemed brother, Henry P. Conlon, our champion pole climber, having won first prize the two last years in our contests. He was working for the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railroad at Highland Park, when he met with an accident while unloading a

carload of poles! A stake broke and the load caught him, crushing him to death. The remains of the deceased brother were sent to his home at Le Roy, N. Y., for burial. Bro. Harry Slater was sent as an escort with the remains. The following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from this life our brother, H. P. Conlon, and realizing that this Local Union has lost a true and consistent friend and brother; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That we extend to the family of our late brother our sincere sympathy in this their sad bereavement; and be it further

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"RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this meeting, a copy forwarded to the family, the Charter draped for sixty days, and a copy of the resolutions sent to our official organ for publication.

"C. M. PAULSON,
"R. SCANLAN,
"J. L. COLLINS,
"Committee."

Work is not very brisk at present around here, but all brothers are working. Yours, fraternally,

VIC. HOGAN,
Press Secy.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29, 1905.

LOCAL UNION NO. 45.

Local No. 45 wishes to put the organization at large on its guard against one Fred Gilby, a former employee of the Frontier Telephone Company, of Buffalo, who, while here, showed a preference for non-union men, inasmuch as he laid off union men and retained non-union men.

Fraternally,

C. W. BROWN, Secy. No. 45.
Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1904.

LOCAL UNION NO. 47.

As we have no Press Secretary, I take the liberty to ask space for a few lines in THE WORKER this month. First, No. 47 is still on earth, doing her share of picket duty for the stronger locals. Why should your picket lines be neglected as they are? If our larger sister locals don't want to be flanked by a lot of non-union men let them help keep up the picket line. They demand all the time of our organizers to keep down their own troubles, which, I believe, would be much less if they would help keep up the smaller locals. We have not had sight of an organizer for the last four years, and there is all kinds of material here to work on, and they are only waiting to hear of a strike some place to jump in and get the big money.

These boys from the roadside will have to be gotten into camp if we ex-

pect to reach a high plane among organized mechanics. As it is, the majority of our members only stay with us a short time. A very small part of our roll of members has been in over two years. They stay for a while, but when they see men that don't belong to the union working every day at the same wage they get, it is the same old story, "What is the use?" and one more picket man has dropped by the wayside.

No. 47, for one, would like to see some good work done on the outside line. Of course, we have no great troubles to settle, for we are not strong enough to start trouble, or even demand our just dues. The poles are just as high, and 2,300 is just as hot out here as it is in St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Chicago; and we have plenty of men that can do the work. So if these larger locals don't want to be overrun, let them shake loose from our vice-presidents for a while and build up the picket lines.

Yours, fraternally,

R. E. PERRIN.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 13, 1905.

WANTED—MECHANICS AND LABORERS—

To know that the advertisement appearing in the daily press for 25,000 men for California and the Pacific coast cities is a part of a conspiracy of promotion committees, transportation companies, and employers' associations to bunco working people out of their money, to disrupt the labor movement of the Pacific coast, and to compel American mechanics and laborers to compete for employment on a level with the Chinamen and Japanese.

Stay away from California and the Pacific coast states; thousands of men here are out of employment.

The advertisements are misleading and untrue.

(Signed.)

San Francisco Labor Council.

J. O. WALSH, President.

R. I. WISLER, Secretary.

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OPEN SHOP IN FAVOR.

Organized labor's sacred blazon—"the closed shop"—waved triumphantly over the battle ground of thought when a discussion of this burning issue between capital and trades unionism, in which college professors, political economists, employers and wage-earners took part, closed at the University of Chicago recently. The topic, "Closed versus Open Shop?" occupied the attention of the American Economic Association in the second day's session of its annual meeting, and the arguments of the toilers, stated for the most part by men whom science teaches to rise above partisan prejudice, carried away the honors, while the opposite viewpoint received only a scant defense.

Leaders in economic philosophy from the Universities of Wisconsin and Nebraska and from Harvard and John Hopkins presented various aspects of the question, the deductions of each weighing down the balance in favor of the closed shop.

KIDD TALKS FOR UNIONS.

Thomas I. Kidd, general secretary of the Woodworkers' Union, expressed the uncompromising attitude of the unions. The employers were represented by John Hibbard, president of the John Davis Company, of Chicago, and by T. K. Webster, president of the Webster Manufacturing Company, of the same city.

The addresses were heard by an audience of thinkers, teachers, students of social problems, and settlement workers, which almost filled Mandel Hall. The turn that the discussion took amazed everyone present, and at all hands surprise was expressed that capital's point of view had not found more defenders. At the close of the session, Prof. John Graham Brooks, of Harvard University, president of the American Social Science Association, who had read one of the papers, said when called upon for additional comment:

"The overwhelming statement of the

closed shop side of the case has taken away my breath. If anyone has a word to say in defense of the open shop I wish he would get up and speak." But the challenge did not find acceptance.

SEES BOON IN UNIONS.

In the discussion which followed the formal addresses Prof. Edward A. Ross, of the University of Nebraska, took a stand in favor of the closed shop. He said:

"In the present stage of industry, isolated sellers of their manual labor are under such disadvantages that they are normally underpaid. If, however, they pool their labor, organizing into a union, they become able to bargain with their employers on something like terms of equality, and their wages conform more to the rate warranted by the law of supply and demand. The individual bargain means the underpayment and the debasement of labor. The collective bargain enables workmen to realize for their work, not an ideal price, nor yet, as some imagine, a scarcity price, but merely its true market value.

"The last half century has seen capital prosper mightily through association; the next half century ought to see labor win, by means of association, a prosperity corresponding to its actual contribution to the productive process. This hope will be blasted, however, if employers in the name of 'Americanism,' contrive to defeat collective bargaining by successfully dramatizing the woes of the non-unionist. Since a closed shop seems vital to the legitimate economic interests of labor, it should not be outlawed unless it threatens us with grave ulterior evils. What mockery to approve the purpose of labor organizations while denying them the sole means by which they can fulfill that purpose!

"The right to exclude the non-union by the exercise of purely economic pressure may, of course, be abused out of wantonness or spite. Like all other rights, it is subject to limitations. It is furthermore true

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that a closed union intrenched in a closed shop is a monopoly, and therefore odious. Perhaps we ought to outlaw exclusive agreements when the union clearly evinces a narrow restrictive policy in its terms of admission and expulsion. Nevertheless, let us beware of wrenching from the hand of the weak their best weapon of defense. Bygone economists, with their erroneous wage fund and population theories, and their mistaken opposition to factory legislation and trade unions, wrought labor much harm. If, at this crisis in the movement for collective bargaining, we economists overconfidently throw our weight against the closed shop, we may live to heap the ashes of humiliation upon our heads."

Prof. John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin, opened the program with a paper on "The Causes of the Union Shop Policy."

NEED FOR HARMONY.

He said in part:

"Three conditions have been found essential in most open-shop agreements that have lasted for any length of time. They are: A strong and well-disposed association on both sides, the same scale of work and wage for unionist and non-unionist, and the reference of all unsettled complaints to a joint conference of the officers of the union and the association. Conversely, there are certain conditions under which the union is forced in self-protection to stand for the closed shop.

"Such cases are those where there is no employers' association or where this association cannot control all its members or all the industry, or where the association is hostile or has a menacing element within it, as, for example, when it does not insist that its open-shop members shall pay the union scale. In these cases the life of the union depends on maintaining the union shop."

Professor Commons warmly defended the open-shop in government and municipal establishments, however stating that civil service reform was an advance over unionism as well as over

the spoils system, and then concluded by combating the argument advanced by employers that American unions would do well to neglect the closed shop fight for the benefit features of British unions. He said:

"The American unions do not have the British system of apprenticeship to work upon, except as they have established it means of the union shop. They are confronted with foreigners in language, modes of thought and standards of living. Should American unions wait slowly to build up their organization on the open shop and insurance benefit policies, they would be displaced by foreigners before they could get a start. The foreigners would again have to set up the union shop as soon as they in turn began to demand better conditions and were confronted with a new race of immigrants. The union, or closed shop, in America is necessary to support those very insurance and benefit features which are proposed as a substitute for it.

"Employers' associations are necessary to restrain labor unions, and labor unions to restrain employers' associations. Progress does not come when one association destroys another, but only when one destroys the excesses of the other."

DOUBTS FREEDOM'S VALUE.

In speaking upon "The Issues of the Closed and Open Shops," Professor Brooks, of Harvard, said:

"If with the closed shop the union wins a wage of \$2 a day and eight hours, it may well forego some aspects of personal freedom. Shall we say that the open shop of the "sweater," with \$1.25 for a twelve-hour day, is more desirable because the workers are free? To press the open shop too relentlessly is itself the cause of strikes, followed by a bitterness and a spirit which would mean everything among his workmen that an employer does not want."

Mr. Hibbard spoke against the closed shop, declaring it caused a lack of initiative among the workers, and

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made for a limitation of output. "But," he declared, "I am opposed, except as a war measure, to the shop closed against union men just as much as to the shop closed against non-union men. There are many employers who believe that one is just as illegal as the other."

Mr. Kidd declared every "strike-breaker" was a "traitor to industry" and a "modern Judas." George E. Barnett, of Johns Hopkins University, closed the debate with a plea for conciliation, saying that wherever the spirit of compromise had been invoked the open shop question had become unimportant.

LOCAL UNION NO. 32.

Having been elected press secretary, I will endeavor to do my duty and let Local No. 32 be heard from at least once in a while and endeavor to perpetuate the good reputation already established by my predecessor. Everything is going smoothly here, with just about enough work to keep the regular force busy.

January 19th the members met and enjoyed a social game of euchre, followed by a fine course of refreshments. Every one reports having had a good time and looks forward to a similar event in the near future.

Yours, fraternally,

A. M. EHERNMAN,
Press Secy.

LOCAL UNION NO. 222.

I would like to see a few lines in the next WORKER from Local No. 222, as we are having considerable trouble here. The Lafayette Telephone Company is unfair, and employs nothing but scabs and has declared for the open shop. The company was put on the unfair list by Central Labor Union ten months ago, and is advertising far and near for cable splicers and linemen. The men come in here, learn the condition of affairs, and lose their time and money getting here and away.

This company belongs to the Parry

Association, and its officers informed Vice-President Ullman that they were for an open shop. Yet the WORKER last month said work was "dull" at Lafayette.

I think all men deserve justice. Now, the floater comes in and goes to work, only to find that he is scabing for a company that is boasting that they will break up Local No. 222. We have only eight active members in Lafayette; the other members of No. 222 are scattered wherever then can get work.

Now, we think we deserve some notice in the WORKER, so that we can keep from having our treasury drained by helping to get men out of town. We ask moral support only, which is due us, if nothing more.

The Lafayette Telephone Company has advertised in Indianapolis, Chicago, and Cincinnati papers asking for men. We want you to give us a write-up so others will know before they get here what the Lafayette Telephone Company is.

Hoping that this letter, with a good write-up from you, will appear in the February WORKER, I close, wishing success to all locals.

Yours, for unionism,

M. E. WILLIAMS,

Rec. Secy., Local No. 222.

Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 23, 1905.

NOTICE!

All locals are requested to watch out for Bro. W. C. Chaney (Card No. 59232). When last heard from he was in Memphis, Tenn. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of the brother will please notify secretary of Local No. 251, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Bro. Rex Bumpass will kindly notify secretary of Local No. 251, Pine Bluff, Ark.

LOCAL UNION NO. 352.

The brothers may think that No. 352 is not in existence, but we are still alive and doing business at the same old stand. We have increased our membership greatly in the last few

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months. We have at the present time about thirty members installed on our books.

Work is very slack at present at both inside and outside work, but prospects are very good with both Bell and Citizens' telephone companies in the near future.

Arrangements are being made for the automatic with the Citizens' Company, and also rebuilding with the Bell as soon as the weather will permit.

We also feel that we have a kick coming on our sister locals not answering our correspondence, as we very seldom receive any communications in answer to ours. I feel it is the duty of every financial secretary to look after that part of business in particular, as that is the only means we have of finding out the reputation of some of our candidates and also of traveling cards being deposited.

Hoping this letter will not take up too much of your time and space, I beg to remain,

Yours, fraternally,

L. F. CARR,

Fin. Secy.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 22, 1905.

LOCAL UNION NO. 96.

Conditions in this city have not changed any for the better; about one-half of the members are working on about one-third time or not at all. What little work there is to be done consists of repairs and a few additional lights and the most of this is being done by the handy men around the stores or shops. After a place is once connected for lights, any addition or change can be made any old way, for there is no inspection after that; in fact, anyone not in the wiring business that wants to do a job for himself or some friend can go to the city hall and ask the inspector how to do the work, and then any kind of work will be passed. Of course, this is on small jobs. Our inspector is appointed by the mayor, and in addition to being superintendent of wires, is superintendent of street lights; and his brother

is manager of a company that sells gas and gasoline light supplies, and for the past two years the gas and gasoline street lights have increased very fast. A brother-in-law has the contract for lighting the street lamps, gas and gasoline, and the superintendent buys all supplies of his brother.

We have lost track of a number of members the past few months, mostly linemen. Some of them had traveling cards and some had keys to our hall. Any brothers knowing the whereabouts of the following members please let us know if they have deposited cards: Ben. Young, card No. 66759; Dan Campbell, 12046; Anthony Ferry, 12047; Lauchlin McDonald, 12048; Dan D. McLean, 12049; Ralph Hardy, 12051; Daniel McDonald, 12052; John McEachern, 12054; Michael O'Brien, 12055; Cornelius Lynch, 12056; Waite D. Cappin, 12057; H. E. Tweede, 11907; William F. Menedy, 12063; Dan Connors, 12065; Wm. R. McLaughlin, 12068; A. W. Hebb, 4771; W. L. Felton, 12077; A. V. Girard, 6198, and some others.

PRESS SECRETARY, No. 96.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 1, 1905.

LOCAL UNION NO. 157.

As we have elected a press secretary, the boys of the local will be expecting to see something from No. 157 in print or hear some explanations.

The following officers have been installed: Bro. S. Rhinard handles the gavel; Bro. R. I. Clayton is his assistant; Bro. Asa Kinstler sells the stamps; Bro. C. Ingerson holds the coin; Bro. Royse reads the minutes; Bro. Swartz keeps the door locked.

There is nothing doing here at present. Four or five brothers are lying around; so if you are looking for work don't come this way.

Business not being so rushing any more, we have changed our meeting nights to the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Some of the members have forgotten that we meet at 7:30 this time of the year;

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others have forgotten that we meet at all.

We have had some very interesting meetings lately and have taken in a few new members.

J. L. D.,
Press Secy.

Elkhart, Ind., Jan. 31, 1905.

LOCAL UNION NO. 384.

Local No. 384 wishes to let the Brotherhood know that it is still alive and growing steadily. We have everything under control here except the S. W. Tel. Co., and are gradually working their men in. A wireman need not stop in the town if he has not the green card, or don't want to come in, for there will be nothing doing for him. And we also have the assurance of the manager of the street railway, now under construction, that if he has a man in his employment that will not join the union he will have to get out and make room for those who will, whether they are linemen, trackmen, teamsters or shovelers; they must join their respective trades union, for he will not build the road with anything but union labor.

Muskogee is one of the best organized towns I have ever seen; not a hotel, restaurant or barber shop but what has the house card up, as well as most every store, and we will have all in a few weeks. We have them all formed under the American Federation of Labor, with a Central Trades Council, and are now forming the B. T. C.

A movement is now on foot to hold a labor congress here in March, which we expect to make the greatest labor celebration ever held in the Southwest. Will give particulars in March WORKER.

Brother, the next convention will soon be here, and we want to get busy on our by-laws. One thing I want to see placed in them and that is the universal card system. We made some improvement at the last convention, but there is yet much to be desired, and I think it should be acted upon.

As a suggestion, why not elect an

examining board, and have it issue each month a set of questions to be sent to each local, and then give them a certificate from one to five years according to their average, and at the expiration of this certificate they would have to come up for examination again. In that way we would not only educate the present members, but would keep them from becoming back numbers, and then a card from some little country local will be worth as much as one from any other place. I would like to hear this discussed.

Work here is pretty dull now and wages are low and living high; so would not advise any of the brothers to come this way at present.

We have a singular case here among the inside wiremen. This is a negro paradise, and we have some negro lovers here, and also have a negro contractor. The question is, what are we to do with him. The district organizer of the American Federation of Labor made the assertion that he would make us take him in the I. B. E. W. or make us give up our charter. Now, brothers, how does that sound to you? Some of us are from Texas, and it does not sound like much to us. Would like to hear your opinion expressed by registered mail, or otherwise.

Wishing the Brotherhood success, I am,
Yours, fraternally,

E. P. MCBROOM,
Muskogee, I. T. Press Secy.

LOCAL UNION NO. 350.

As Local No. 350 has not had a letter in THE WORKER for a long time, I will try and get one in. Work here is not plentiful and we have all we can do to keep our own brothers at work; but if any of the brothers with a good card come along they are sure of a few meals and lodgings. Local No. 350 is still doing business, and we leave no stones unturned.

Yours truly,

J. B. PLACIE, Bus. Agt.

Hannibal, Mo., Jan. 23, 1905.

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LOCAL UNION NO. 1.

Old Reliable No. 1 is still strong, and every evidence of prosperity is manifest on all sides. If any one ever saw true love run smoothly, I did not, and I have been in love a number of times; No. 1 has had her trials, and has shown great sympathy for others suffering similarly. The local has suffered collectively, and a number of the brothers have been visited by adversity and real trouble. Bro. J. T. Kelly, our stanch, true, and thoroughly tried member, has suffered loss by the hand of Death, and has made no unseemly outward demonstrations; but those knowing him can plainly see that he suffers, for his loss was great, and No. 1 appreciating his position, drafted and passed the following preamble and Resolution:

"Jan. 24, 1905.

"The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord.

"WHEREAS, The Divine Ruler has seen fit in His wisdom to remove from this earth and waft to the realms of the great unknown the young daughter of Brother and Mrs. J. P. Kelly, on Jan. 18, 1905; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., condole with and extend to the bereaved brother and Mrs. J. T. Kelly our heartfelt sympathy in their deep trouble, and sincerely pray that in the chastising of those He loves the Divine Ruler will at the same time give them grace to bear it with fortitude. Be it further

"RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

"LOCAL UNION NO. 1, I. B. E. W.

"S. Garrigan, President.

"H. J. Morrison, Secretary."

The foregoing resolution, when delivered to the home of the bereaved parents, was thoroughly appreciated and served to cement our little band more firmly than ever.

A number of our members have had sickness in their families, and the

brothers manifested their feeling in a substantial manner; all of which makes our Brotherhood the stronger and more determined to stand firm in the cause of down-trodden labor.

All charity is golden. When the public begins to see that our brothers deny themselves for the benefit of others more unfortunate, it will realize that such strength is developed that it will be almost impossible to do one an injustice without feeling the righteous wrath of all, and that we are no puny, indifferent foe; for our cause is just, and right is might, and will succeed.

Colorado and Russia compare well. Everybody sympathizes with the poor working people, but none puts a helping hand out to them; they must do it themselves. But such high-handed actions as are condemned in a monarchical government are suffered to pass by with very little notice when they occur in this, a free republic—not because there is no feeling, but because of the indifference or indolence of the well-fed, who are in power and who regard themselves as infallible. If they will put their thinking caps on and read Tolstoi's letter to the Czar a different light will dawn on them, and what little charity they have in them will assert itself and they will at least arbitrate the questions arising and thereby do away with much anxiety on their part and suffering on the part of the wage-earner.

Ten years has worked a wonderful change in the wage-earner. You may find many bright lights from their ranks in the halls of our law-makers and others filling places of trust that would not be ceded to them ten years ago.

Keep up the good work; keep the Brotherhood together by being brothers in the full sense of the word, and may the Divine Ruler ever keep the I. B. E. W. prosperous. This is the hearty prayer of
BALDY.
St. Louis, Jan., 1905.

LOCAL UNION NO. 147.

As I was late with my January letter, I will try and have this one reach

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the press in time for our February WORKER. I have neglected it later this time on account of sickness in my home.

We have another lock-out with the Central Union Tel. Co. I hope all members will be on the watch when coming this way.

Our Brother William Weeks, who has been in the St. John's Hospital, of Anderson, Ind., is about able to leave the hospital. We are very glad to see him improving so rapidly.

Our Brother Dan Burns has been in the hospital here for something like two weeks with pneumonia. I have just learned that he has been dismissed from the hospital.

We have had Mr. Jacobs, a United Garment-Worker, from Chicago, in our town this week planning with us to take some action to induce union men to recognize union labels on all goods. We think we are planning to bring before organized labor one of the best ways in which this may be accomplished. Our ideas are to deal with one man, and for him to handle nothing but union label goods; we are to stand by him and he is to stand by us. We trust we can change the situation that stands before us to-day.

Fraternally yours,

N. L. KINKADE, Pres.-Sec.
Anderson, Ind., Feb. 1, 1905.

LOCAL UNION NO. 431.

The members of Local No. 431 have decided upon this way of warning all members of the I. B. E. W. that two ex-members named H. King (alias Dutch), card No. 115,004, and C. J. Miller, card No. 115,501, have both scabbed against Local No. 431. Brethren if you ever run across these two scabs keep them walking.

Yours fraternally,

S. F. GARDNER,
Secretary Local No. 431.

FROM "BALDY."

After a banquet with vegetarians, I retired to my lonely cot and had a dream. I dreamt I had died, and was traveling, with no effort on my part,

to where I could not imagine, nor did it seem to worry me any. As I turned an abrupt corner, I saw before me what I thought a beautiful electrical display, and as I approached closer, discovered that it was a large door studded with electric lights of great brilliancy and framed with great butt bars of burnished copper. As I approached, the door swung open, and I confidently entered. On my first entrance, I was dazzled to a certain extent, but, my eyes becoming accustomed to the light, I found myself surrounded by men and women, with the most intense expressions of pain on their faces. But I felt comfortable. I had been there but a short time when a tall young fellow came forward and examined me, somewhat on the order of the examining boards of the locals. I seemed to suit him; he left me, and another came forward and asked several questions, finally my name. On my reply he left me as mysteriously as he had come, but another came forward and wanted to know what I had been doing for the last year. I replied I had been Financial Secretary for Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., for two terms. His next question was, "Is that a labor organization? When I answered yes, he, too, left me very mysteriously, and in a moment I saw the three approach, and one was carrying a red-hot tray on which was a square block of red-hot metal. The first one addressed me with the remark, "You are in the wrong place." The second approached a step or two and said I could go where I pleased. The third walked forward toward the great door and swung it open. He then called me by name. I turned, and he motioned me out. As I was going I heard him say: "If you stood on earth for one year what you claim we can find no torture here that would make you wince."

I then woke up, dressed, ate my breakfast of beefsteak, strong coffee, and rye bread, and came down to face my torture for another day.

"BALDY."

St. Louis, Mo., Jan., 1905.

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LOCAL UNION NO. 198.

As a member of Local No. 198, I will say that we are in very poor shape, owing to the non-attendance of the members at meetings. There are fifteen or sixteen enrolled and only seven or eight attend the meetings; some members are six or eight months back with their dues and have no inclination toward paying same. We have elected officers for the coming term and are trying our best to get along. I think that it would be a very good plan to have the Grand Vice-President come to Dubuque and try and get the boys together and get us started off for a new year, as there is lots of work here for the next year, and we want to be in good shape. Hoping you will give this your close attention, I am,

Fraternally,

BERT SHIPLEY.

Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 30, 1905.

LOCAL UNION NO. 193.

As it has been some time since anything has been published in THE WORKER from No. 193, will say we are trying to straighten up the Central Union here. They have been taken off the unfair list, but have not put any union men to work. Sorry to say, we had to settle for nine hours and an open shop. We are in hope that we may yet get what we want.

Work is very slack here at present, but the outlook is good for the spring.

Fraternally yours,

E. H. PEEBLES.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 25, 1905.

LOCAL UNION NO. 14.

As I was elected Press Secretary of No. 14, I will write a short letter as to conditions in and around Pittsburg.

Just now work is scarce and there is quite a few idle brethren, and I would not advise anyone to come this way, but if you should come we will endeavor to take care of you.

Last meeting night we elected officers for this term, as follows: Presi-

dent, Chas. Weaver; vice-president, R. A. Ross; recording secretary, Frank Willenpart; financial secretary, S. D. Young; foreman, A. Beck.

Grand Vice-President Allman paid us a visit and gave a nice talk.

Grand President McNulty was here, and we extend him a hearty invitation to come again.

We were very sorry to learn of the untimely end, at Newport, Arkansas, of Dick O'Brien, of which, at the present time, we have not received full details. Local No. 14 extend to his family and friends their most heartfelt sympathy.

As this is my first letter for a long time, I will close. With best wishes for all brethren, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

H. H. HICKS.

GET TOGETHER.

"When big corporations put up the age limit at thirty-five, what ought the workingman to do?" Well, if the workingman has any brains he will use them intelligently, and that means that he should take another hitch in his belt, attend his union meetings, and deliberate with his co-workers until he can find a way to beat such a game. If they cannot find any other way to beat the game, they can alter the record in the Bible, dye their hair, smoke a cigarette, and act kiddish. There never was a job framed up to give labor the worst of it that cannot be beaten—and there is no other place on earth for the workingman to deliberate to better his condition except at a union meeting. There are no intelligent workingmen outside of unions.

Labor unions are national in the truest sense of the word. Their idea nationally makes it the best and foremost growth of the thoughtful mind of the century, treading under foot caste and condition, and for the elevation of the race, and the perpetuity of free institutions, unites men of all races, religions and languages into one society of friends and brothers. The intelligent, thoughtful, and determined activities of such a union are invincible.

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D. M. Parry runs his Indianapolis carriage shop on a piece system, and the wages earned—outside of foremen—average \$5 per week. This is what is meant by the open shop of the Employers' Association, and this is why trades unions are opposed to the open shop. Yet some merchants lend their aid to the open shop policy with the fool notion, no doubt, that the lower the wages paid to working people the more money these same people will have to spend with the merchants. That seems to be their logic.—*Mine Worker*.

WIN FIGHT AGAINST BIG LABOR UNION.

The right of a labor union to expel a member without permitting him to be present when charges are heard against him has been denied by Justice Scott, of the New York Supreme Court.

George Schmidt, who lives with his wife and family at No. 1670 Avenue A, New York city, was in October, 1902, a member of Journeymen Brewers' Union No. 1 and employed by the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company. It is claimed by Schmidt that in October, 1902, a committee of three members of the union held an investigation concerning certain matters that Schmidt was alleged to have gossiped about. He charges that the committee called one man at a time, putting questions to him and receiving answers. Schmidt alleged that he did not know there were any charges against him, but in November, 1902, he received a letter from the officers of the union informing him that he had been found guilty and fined \$10. Schmidt refused to pay on the ground that he did not know charges had been preferred against him and that he was entitled to a hearing. At the expiration of thirty days the fine was increased to \$20 and thirty days later to \$40. This sum Schmidt refused to pay and was suspended. Thereupon he lost his employment, as the union does not permit its members to work with one who is suspended. Employment was re-

fused to Schmidt at all the breweries, as none of them could retain him without engendering a strike.

Schmidt retained Lawyer August P. Wagener, of Nos. 49-51 Chambers street, who brought suit in the Supreme Court against the union to declare his client's suspension illegal, and to obtain his reinstatement as a member of the union. It was contended by Mr. Wagener that the examination of witnesses in the absence of the accused was a violation of the laws of the state.

Justice Scott held the point well taken, declared Schmidt's suspension unlawful, granted judgment reinstating him from June, 1902, and directed the union to pay the costs of the action.

THE TRUE LEADER.

The true leader is not the one who complains about the ingratitude of his followers, the inappreciation of the public or one who dwells upon the deficiencies of mankind. He is rather the one who treats with people as they are and endeavors to make them do what they are capable of. For others to have faith in you as it is necessary to have faith in them. It is just as easy for the mass to see the unfavorable traits of a leader as it is for the leader to see its shortcomings. The leader brings out the good qualities of his followers, and inspires them with confidence in themselves. To gain their respect he must rise above his office and not cater for their favor. When the followers once believe that the purpose of the leader is to establish himself in his position, that he is afraid to express his conviction because of the opposition it may engender, that he moves with the crowd instead of guiding it, his influence is soon gone. The mass in time is able to distinguish between the sham and real leader. The former may be popular for a while, but the time of reckoning surely comes like the one who overdraws his bank account. The greater the expectations raised, the greater will the performance have to be.

A FEW HINTS.

When a man's mind once becomes tinctured with snobbishness his usefulness to his fellowmen is destroyed forever. Snobbishness is the antithesis of manliness, and snobs are of the stuff of which slaves are made.

Every non-union man should be approached by some union man at least once a week and have unionism explained to him. He should know what we have done in the way of increasing wages, decreasing the hours, and in caring for the sick and dead, the widows and orphans.

In every struggle between organized labor and organized capital every union man is interested. Don't forget this. Your union may not be engaged directly in the struggle, yet indirectly it is a matter in which all unions are interested. Give every union your undivided support, and watch organized labor march to victory.—*Exchange*.

BANGING AWAY AT LABOR.

The chronic habit of some papers of continually and everlastingly banging away at labor organizations, leaders, and societies, is as ridiculous and nonsensical as the tyrannical position assumed by some labor unions. The papers referred to generally have grievances of their own, and can consequently see no good in any organization of labor. They take an extreme position that has little weight with the people, who generally understand the reasons for their clamorings. There are trouble makers and breeders on one side as well as on the other. A few months ago it looked as though labor troubles were going to prove a considerable factor in disrupting business. This condition of affairs has generally passed away. There are some exceptions, and there will undoubtedly be a crop of strikes next spring, but not to an extent to seriously interfere with business. Labor, the country over, seems guided by more conservative hands than formerly, and the inclination is apparently to arbitrate, to avoid trouble, and to make the

best of existing conditions.

Opposed to this are a few papers that seem to delight in talking about "jail for labor conspirators," and indulging in all kinds of similar tommyrot in an endeavor to create ill-feeling between capital and labor. Such papers ought to be boycotted by all good business men. Their field is simply to meddle, to stir up strife and discord, when they should be advocating peace and good fellowship.

There is no doubt that the strike principle is growing unpopular in this country, and the future will see less of it than the past. There is no denying the right of a body of men to organize, however, and by peaceful and educational methods obtain recognition and standing. It isn't necessary either to be continually waving a red flag in their faces and indulging in threats and innuendos. There's going to be plenty of business for all next year with employment at fair wages, and the disturbers of tranquility ought to be bottled up.—*Stove and Hardware Reporter*.

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

That we should live and let live.

That we will be dead a long time.

That our lives are what we make them.

That capital cannot exist without labor.

That we should live within our means.

That there is no royal road to knowledge.

That the devil works while preachers sleep.

That a kind word, even to a dog, is never lost.

That others have feelings as well as ourselves.

That life was made for enjoyment—not suffering.

That God helps those who hustle for themselves.

That a loafer is the most despicable creature on earth.

That every skilled workman was once an apprentice.

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MOTOR BOATS: THE NEW, HIGH-POWERED PLEASURE CRAFTS.

By PAUL SEVERING

Courtesy of "Everybody's Magazine."

"ALL READY?" queried the captain of the auto-boat *Zipalong*, which had just been lifted into the Harlem for its trial trip. "Well, then, let her go!"

The man at the engine moved a lever. The machinery, which had been thorbbling like that of a motor-car in leash, quieted suddenly as the propeller took up the load; and the boat shot away from the landing-stage like a torpedo from the deck of a destroyer.

"We'll do the marked mile opposite the Speedway," said the captain as the *Zipalong* swung in a circle across the stream. "Now, let her out!"

The man at the machine bent into the smother behind the engine, and immediately the little craft responded to his touch, gathering more and more speed as she neared the white mile-post on the river-bank. It was a hot, still summer day, and the sun beat down mercilessly upon the placid water of the stream—yet we in the *Zipalong* were cool enough by reason of the strong breeze produced by our own flight. We bent low before it to lessen the wind-pressure, and waited alertly for the instant when we should pass the white post.

"Now!" called three voices simultaneously as we flashed past. The writer clicked the stop-watch in his hand, and we settled down patiently to await the end of the run.

Ahead of us the water was as smooth as a pond. Behind, the white wake spread away in a long curve like the tail of a comet. But even there the commotion in the water was less than might have been expected. The ideal of the auto-boat builder is to leave no wake at all, for the more flurry the boat makes the less likely will she be to break records. Over on the Speedway crowds of promenaders gazed in astonishment at this low, frail-looking craft that shot ahead of all other boats on the river as though they were standing still. And truly she must have looked strange to those who saw her for the first time. She was forty feet long, four feet wide, with a wedge-shaped nose and a torpedo stern—her walls as thin as paper, her bottom as flat as a floor and cut up so much toward her propeller that she might have floated in a pan of water for all the draught she had. Her gasoline engine developed forty-five horse-power. In short, she was as different from the conventional power launch as a race horse is different from a Percheron, and she was good for just that for which

a race horse is good—for speed and nothing else.

"Ready with the watch!" called the helmsman, as the mile post loomed up ahead. We were now on the homestretch of the run. The engineer gave his machine a wipe or two, the helmsman strained forward a trifle more earnestly, we all looked a bit more intently at the white post, and—the watch clicked and the *Zipalong* had passed the mark.

"What do you make?" asked the helmsman, as the boat slowed down preparatory to going about.

"Two minutes and forty-five seconds by this watch."

"That is nearly twenty-two miles an hour," he said. "Well, she'll beat that after she is limbered up."

On the way up the river we had another illustration of what the auto-boat can accomplish in the matter of fast going. A tugboat was coming down from Spuyten Duyvil, headed for the bridges on the lower river, and her captain, seeing us ahead, whistled repeatedly for us to keep out of the way. But with supreme confidence in the speed at his disposal, our tillerman darted hither and thither with little regard for the tugman's warning. At last we moved upstream and shot past the tugboat just as her captain leaned out of his pilot house and made uncomplimentary remarks about the earthly use of all pleasure craft.

"So, so," remarked our tillerman. "I'll just show that fellow a thing or two." Whereat he turned the nose of the auto-boat across the tug's wake and started back down the river after her.

Now, tugboats are among the fastest of river boats. They are all muscle. Space which in other craft is utilized for cargo and cabin room is in the tug utilized for engine, boilers, and other machinery, and the cut of the hull is such as to enable it to race with competitors for accidental jobs. The tug we were after, running with the tide, was making about fifteen miles an hour, yet she seemed slow indeed as we began to overhaul her. Her crew was out in force as we passed on the starboard side, but the captain disdained to look at us as we shot ahead. Fifty yards to the fore we crossed her bows and when well over turned up stream again. In almost a moment we had passed her on her port side, were astern of her, across her wake, and after her again on the starboard side. As before, we ran ahead of her, crossed her

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bow and again dropped astern. Three times thus did we spin rings around her within the mile, and then another boat came up the river, making the feat perilous to attempt again, so we let her go. Whether or no the tugman altered his opinion of pleasure craft we did not find out, for he gave no sign.

After all, it is hard to realize how very fast these frail boats can travel until you have actually taken seat in one of them. The fastest of them has made over twenty-three miles an hour by official reckoning. That may not seem very fast to the person used to traveling in a twenty-seven-knot liner, but there is as much difference between riding in the waist of a liner and in the cockpit of an automobile-boat as there is between riding on a fast train and on a toboggan. The earth itself carries us around with it at the rate of over seventeen miles a minute, but as every observable object is moving at the same speed we do not notice the motion. A liner is a little world in itself and its relation to external objects is not vivid enough to allow an appreciation of its speed, unless, indeed, you clamber down into the forechains of the ship. There, perhaps, you might be able to appreciate what it means to sit in the bow of a boat whose sides and bottom are as thin as cardboard, to see the spray rise up around you like a curtain and to feel yourself projected forward seemingly like a shot from a gun.

An automobile-boat, which few persons seem able to differentiate from an ordinary power boat, is one in which everything is sacrificed to speed. She lies low to escape wind pressure. Her entrance lines forward are as fine as possible. Her deepest draught is generally at her forefoot, her flat bottom thereafter sloping steadily upward toward the stern. Her engine is usually the highest powered compatible with her capacity for withstanding strain, and since it is the gasoline engine that has attained the highest development in the automobile, that type of engine is used. As the auto-boat is a mere racing machine, every possible effort is made to cut down the weight. Hence she is usually a mere shell with sides as thin as three-sixteenths of an inch, and when about to race, she is, like a warship clearing for action, stripped of every bit of material that does not contribute directly to her going power.

But though this is the type of the automobile-boat in general, every designer will necessarily vary from it in accordance with his own originality. Thus, there are boats being built on the Harlem which are quite different technically from others which are in construction at Bayonne, Providence, or Syracuse, but it would be as difficult to describe in popular language what these differences are as it would be to describe the difference between the recent America's cup defender and the sloop sent over by Sir Thomas Lipton. The *Adios*, the boat which

held the fastest official record for 1903, has the familiar shelving stern of the torpedo boat, whereas the *Standard*, the boat which holds the 1904 racing record, has a stern chopped off perpendicularly, yet manages therewith to leave the water behind it quite as calm as does the *Adios*.

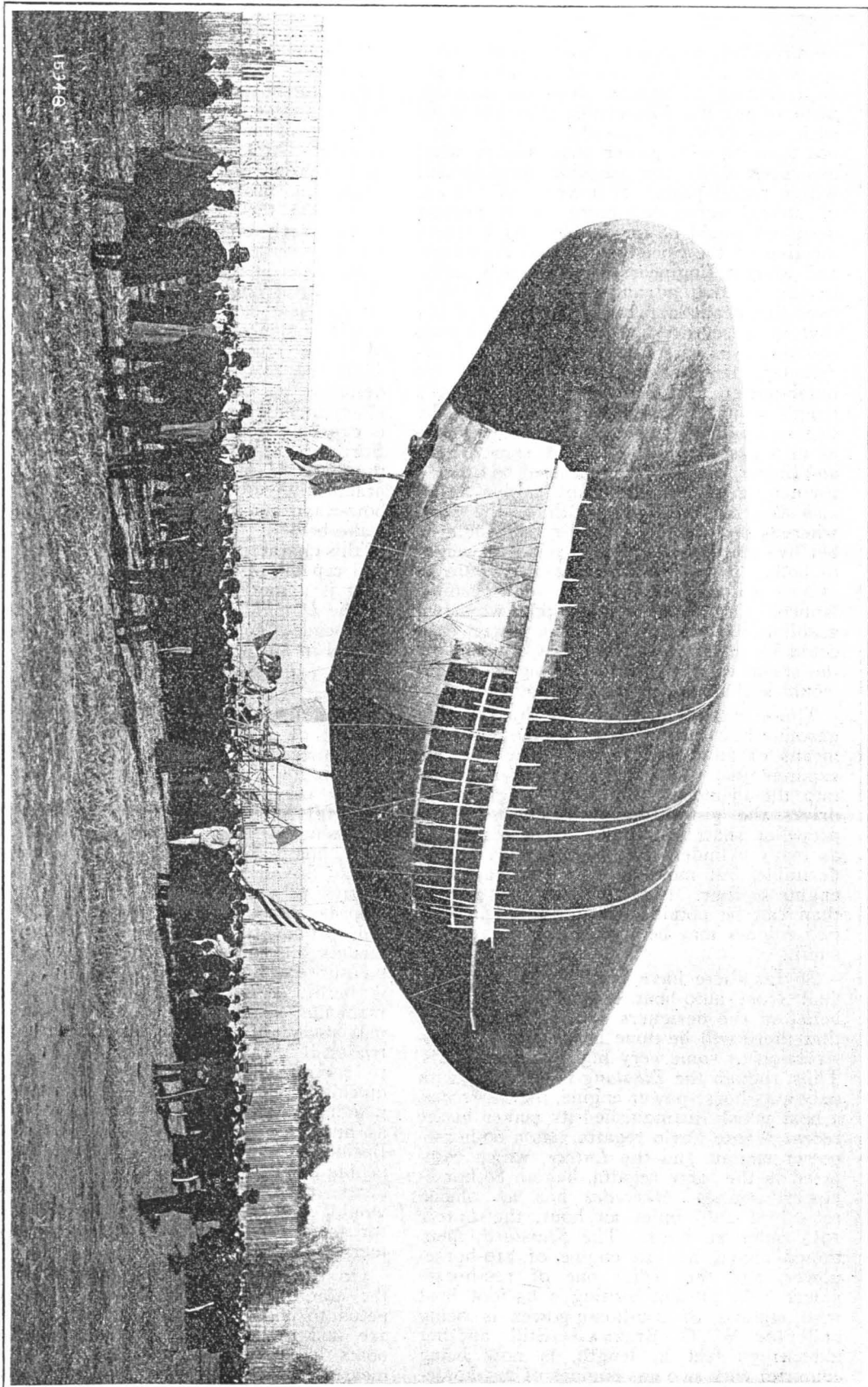
It is very important, this matter of how the water behaves under the boat. Some of the foreign auto-boats have been photographed in a perfect smother of foam. This is spectacular for photographic purposes and doubtless it gives the owner of the boat the idea that he is getting a most exciting run for his money, but it is a positive detriment to high speed, the ideal boat being that which shoots away over the surface of the water with hardly a ripple behind. It is a deep-draught boat that leaves a turbulent wake, but auto-boats are all above the water, being made, as it were, to skim over the smooth surface or from wave to wave like a shell. And for this reason they are capable of high speed in even rougher water than that of the Harlem. Not long since, the *Standard* left Sandy Hook in company with the *Monmouth*, admittedly the fastest steamer in New York harbor, and in spite of the chop in the bay and the quartering seas from the propellers of outgoing steamers, the automobile-boat reached the Battery, a distance of approximately twenty miles, fifteen minutes ahead of the *Monmouth*. On another occasion this boat ran up the Hudson from Manhattan to Nyack and back, a distance of forty miles, in half a gale of wind and consequently through rough water, at an average rate of nineteen miles an hour, and although the load upon the engine varied constantly as the waves passed under the counter, yet the machine was not touched from start to finish of the run. In June last the *Standard*, which won all three races of a series instituted by the American Power Boat Association, competing principally with the *Water Lily*, a fast boat owned by Mr. Frank Seamons, covered in the second race a distance of thirty-two miles with an average speed of 23.40 statute miles an hour. This is fast going indeed.

The American Power Boat Association has formulated definite rules as to what shall constitute an auto-boat. It is, states the rule:

"One whose rating exceeds ten times the square foot of its load water-line length. Each boat of this class shall contain and be fitted with such mechanical power as will drive it astern at a rate of speed of not less than four knots an hour in still water."

Of course, all well-known auto-boats are capable of going astern faster than four knots an hour, and some of them can go faster backward than many of the old-fashioned power boats can go forward. There is no special benefit in this except that it gives the helmsman the power, by reversing

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The French Airship of Hippolyte Francois.

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his propeller, to stop his boat almost within its length, which in case of accident might be a distinct advantage. It is the development of the gasoline engine that has made such manipulation possible. Few persons not familiar with power boats realize what has been done for gasoline development within recent years. If it were still the era of steam, automobile-boats as at present designed would be impossible. At a recent meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers attention was called to the relative advantage of the gasoline over the steam launch. It was pointed out that in a seventy-five-foot steam launch containing a water-tube boiler and a four-cylinder, triple-expansion engine of 175 horse-power, eighteen feet of the boat's length would have to be sacrificed to the engine, auxiliaries and bunker space, whereas in a gasoline launch of the same length and power, only twelve feet need be utilized for engine space. The steam engine would also take up the total width of the boat, whereas the gasoline engine room would be but five feet wide, and the saving in weight of boiler, piping, feed water, etc., would be 15,000 pounds in favor of the gasoline launch. Or, to put it in another way, two gasoline engines of 175 horse-power each could be installed in the space occupied by the steam engine, and the saving in weight would still be at least 10,000 pounds.

These engines are operated by spraying gasoline into a cylinder and exploding it by means of an electric spark. The gasoline expands just as steam does when forced into the cylinders of a steam engine, and drives the piston downward, causing the propeller shaft to revolve. There may be as many cylinders attached to the shaft as desirable, but most builders limit a single engine to four. If greater power is needed than can be obtained from four cylinders, two engines may be attached tandem to the shaft.

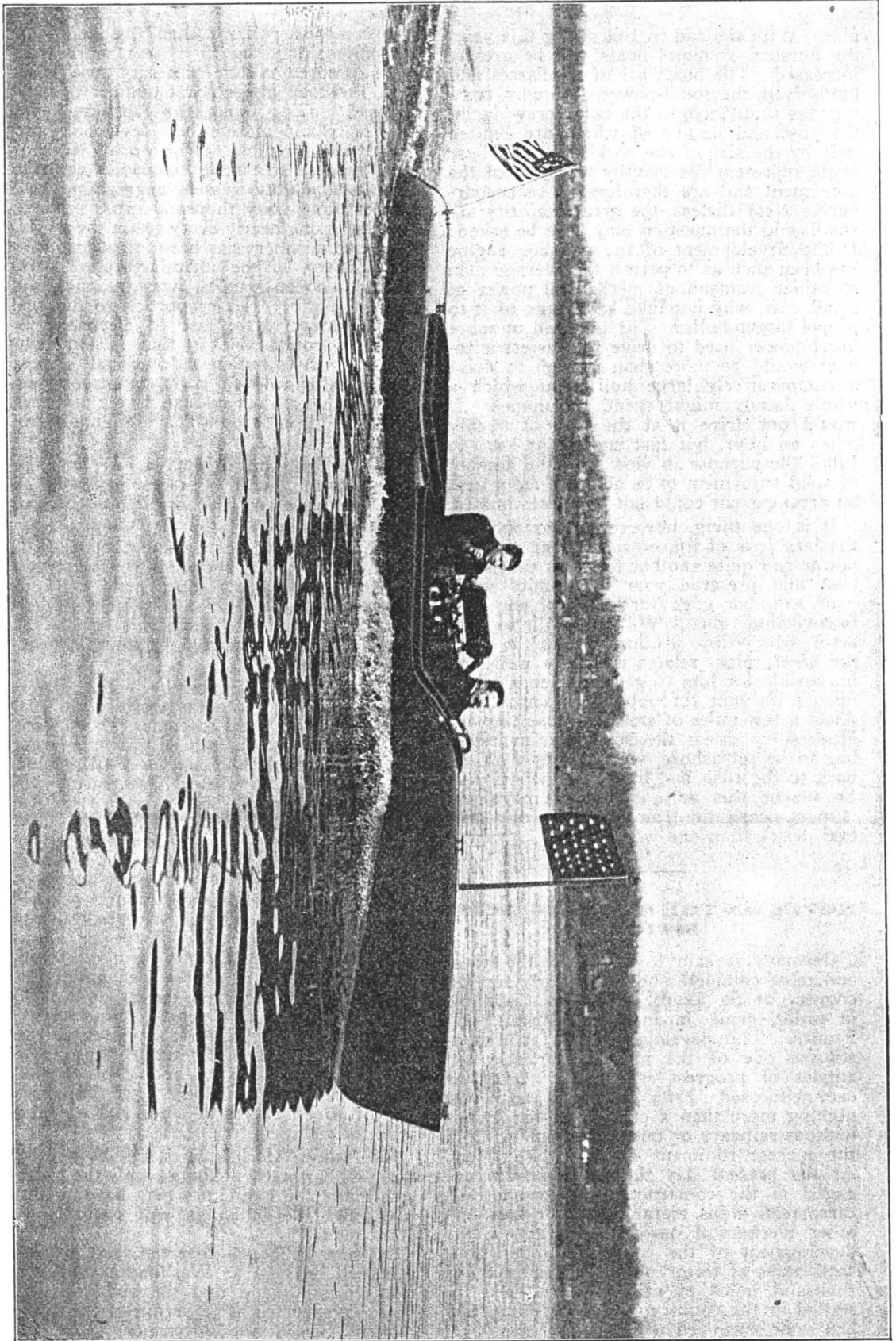
So far there have been no serious accident from auto-boat explosions, and the belief of the designers and engine builders that there will be none has led to the construction of some very high-powered boats. Thus, though the *Zipalong* is equipped with only a 45-horse-power engine, the *Mercedes*, a boat which distinguished its maker in the recent Monte Carlo regatta, has a 60-horse-power engine, and the *Lutece*, which competed in the same regatta, has an 80-horse-power engine. *Mercedes* has an official record of 20½ miles an hour, the *Lutece* 19½ miles an hour. The *Standard*, mentioned above, has an engine of 110-horse-power, and the *Adios* one of 120-horse-power. At present writing a 65-foot boat with engines of 200-horse-power is being built for W. G. Brokaw. Still another launch, 90 feet in length, is now being equipped with two gas engines of 225-horse-power each.

Whether these excessive powers will make new records is doubtful. The craze for motor-boats has caused many automobile manufacturers to embark in boat-building on the theory that engine efficiency is after all the only consideration involved in the production of speed. On the other hand, the professional boat-builder holds to it that the question of speed depends more largely on the lines of the boat, and for this reason the lines of those power-boats now on the ways are shrouded from public knowledge as zealously as the lines of the new cup-defender. And the boat-builder's side of the question has the logic of some recent achievements behind it. Thus the *Dolphin*, a 21-foot speed-launch designed by Græfe, with a two-cycle single-cylinder engine of only 7-horse-power, is capable of making twelve miles an hour. Furthermore, this boat fulfills an ideal of the designer, in shooting through the water practically without ruffling it, creating no bow-wave and leaving a hardly perceptible wake behind. The *Express* is another boat of this character, 27 feet long, 9-horse-power and capable of twelve knots an hour. This boat is a modification of the extreme type of the *Dolphin* and was built with the idea of being "comfortable in Long Island Sound in any weather."

The confessed drawback of the automobile-boat, one that will restrict it to the favored few who can afford the expensive luxury of a mere racing machine, is its uselessness for any practical purpose. It may be of passing interest to know that a few very rich men intend to extract a doubtful utility from the automobile-boat by using it to bring them swiftly from their homes on the Hudson or on Long Island Sound to their offices in New York, always provided they are careful to trim ship, but the man of more moderate desires will probably prefer a motor-boat which insures absolute safety in addition to the pleasure to be obtained. After all, there is hardly a modern sensation, considered from that standpoint alone, which does not pall upon the average taste after a few trials; if there be not substantial pleasure to recommend it, the machinery will be quickly discarded, and a new sensation demanded. And this applies to motor-boating as much as it does to "looping the loop." Besides, when sensations alone are wanted, people generally prefer to hire them out of hand; there are not many persons who would care to spend thousands of dollars for a few thrills spread thinly over a summer.

On the other hand, the introduction of the automobile-boat has given a new impetus to motor-boating generally. There are said to be already over 15,000 motor-boats in the United States. As a mere measure of the growing tendency toward outdoor recreation this showing is remark-

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The "Fiat" Resembles a Torpedo Boat in Motion.

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able. With the fad in full swing this year, the number of motor-boats will be greatly increased. The boats are of all classes and kinds from the small-powered, dinghy, costing less than \$200, to the twin screw yacht, the cost and luxury of which are limited only by the size of the pocket book. These boats represent the healthy tendency of the movement and are therefore to be encouraged. Nevertheless, the great majority are small, and the question may here be asked: If the development of the gasoline engine has been such as to permit the average man to utilize tremendous mechanical power at small cost, why not take advantage of it to propel larger hulls? The hundred or more horse-power used to drive the fastest auto-boat would be more than enough to drive a comparatively large hull upon which a whole family might spend a summer. It would not drive it at the rate of twenty miles an hour, but fast enough at least to fulfill the purpose in view, and the amount of solid enjoyment to be obtained from such an arrangement could not be overestimated.

It is one thing, however, to contemplate the lazy joys of life on a big boat of small power and quite another to sit on that same boat and preserve your equanimity while your neighbor goes hurtling past you at a twenty-mile clip. William Gillette, the actor, who enjoys a houseboat on the *dolce far niente* plan, relates that it is well-nigh impossible for him to get his friends to remain with him throughout an entire trip. After a few miles of slow movement up the Hudson or down the bay they invariably beg to be set ashore, so that they may get back to the rush and bustle of modern life. So maybe this automobile-boat movement is more nearly the true expression of a general desire than one would think.

NOTES ON THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Germany is said to have had the finest and most complete showing of any foreign country at St. Louis. Next to Germany, in order, came Japan, Great Britain and France. The development of Japan constitutes one of the most remarkable examples of progress which the world has ever witnessed. Fifty years ago Japan was nothing more than a country of barbarians without railways or telegraphs, and without the merest rudiment of a postal system. At the present day the Japanese are engaged in the construction of locomotives, cars, steam ships, metallic rails, bridges, and other mechanical devices necessary in the development of the country. Sixty thousand miles of telegraph and more than five thousand miles of railway have been installed in the country, and a postal system has been organized which is almost as perfect as the postal system in our own coun-

try, comprising more than five thousand postoffices, handling in a year more than eight hundred million pieces of mail matter. From an insignificant number of fishing and trading junks, the Japanese naval and merchant marine has developed into one of the foremost of the world. One of the Japanese steamship companies controls a fleet of eighty vessels aggregating two hundred and sixty thousand gross tonnage and traversing nearly every sea in the world. Modern machinery has been introduced into the country, in the manufacture of silks, metals, wooden articles, ivory, textiles, paper and pottery. In proportion to the size of the country, the use of electricity in Japan is comparable to that in our own country. A complete educational system has been introduced with compulsory attendance, so that more than ninety per cent. of the children of the Japanese Empire are in school.

The entrance of our own country into the arena of the world was demonstrated by the Philippine and Cuban exhibits, as well as the model of the Panama Canal.

While the period intervening between the expositions at Chicago and St. Louis was not marked by many epoch making inventions, with the exception of wireless telegraph and aerial and submarine navigation, it has been characterized by improvements in existing arts.

The St. Louis Exposition will probably be the last of the great world's fairs, at least for many years to come. Expositions of this character have been growing larger ever since the Centennial in Philadelphia. At the present time they have reached abnormal proportions. Every one of the big world's fairs, including the St. Louis Exposition, has proved a financial failure. In ground area, number of exhibits and general magnitude, the St. Louis Fair has been the most stupendous exposition the world has or probably ever will see. In order to realize the gigantic size of the St. Louis Fair, it is only necessary to compare it with other expositions: At the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia the grounds measured 236 acres; at Chicago there were 658 acres; at Paris 336 acres; at Buffalo 300 acres. The St. Louis Exposition covers 1,200 acres. The city standing on the exposition grounds numbers 1,576 buildings, one of which covers 21 acres and has nine miles of aisles.

The future world's fairs will be a great deal smaller and will contain only the greatest things the exhibitors may have to display, and the buildings will probably be permanent.

It is to be hoped that the next world's fair will be held at Washington, the Nation's Capital, and that the buildings will be so constructed as to permit of their permanent use by the government after the closing of the exposition.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Nov. 14, 1904.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Pacific Council, Seventh District, I. B. E. W., to the Delegates in Convention Assembled and to the Locals in the Territory Covered by the By-Laws of the Council.

BROTHERS:

As Secretary-Treasurer of the Pacific Council, I beg leave to submit for your careful consideration the following report of the work performed and the results accomplished since the date of the last convention held in this city in February of this year up to the date of this report:

Immediately after the adjournment of your last convention the work of organizing the Locals in the territory covered by the By-Laws of this Council was taken up. The By-Laws were printed, and minutes of convention mimeographed and a copy of each sent to all Locals; these copies were mailed on February 15, and the required number of Locals (three) had notified me of their affiliation, so that President Worthington was enabled to declare the Council organized, and to put the organizer to work on March 7.

The organizer worked continuously from that date until August 16, on which date he was withdrawn from that work. His work extended from Santa Cruz on the south into British Columbia on the north and into Nevada in the east.

By vote of the Executive Board, Brother M. S. Culver was appointed special organizer for Los Angeles and vicinity for the period of thirty days (afterward extended to sixty days); his appointment was for the months of May and June, and the field of his labors extended as far south as San Diego.

It is not my intention to give a detailed statement of the organizers' work; that will be left for them to do. In the work of organizing and getting the Locals into the Council, which has largely been my work, I have been se-

riously handicapped by the indifference, carelessness, or neglect of a large per cent. of the recording and financial secretaries of the different Locals, by their failure to answer communications, send in monthly reports, and in some instances even failing to report the action of their Locals with respect to affiliating with this Council. On the other hand, there is a larger per cent. of the secretaries who have been unfailing in their duty—courteous, prompt, and explicit—with whom it has been a pleasure to do business. Prompt and efficient secretaries, knowing and doing their duty, are a great help in organizing and in furthering the interests of their Locals and the Brotherhood.

In February there were twenty-six Locals in this Council's jurisdiction; by June 1 twenty of them had affiliated with the Council. The Locals not affiliated at that date were No. 207, of Stockton; 371, of Redding; 73, of Spokane; 202, of Seattle; 438, of Aberdeen, Wash., and 434, of Douglass, Ariz. Since that date No. 73, of Spokane, has affiliated with the Council, and No. 125, of Portland, without making any complaint or giving me any reason for so doing, has notified me that it had voted to withdraw from the Council. There are now at this date thirty-one Locals in this jurisdiction; the new Locals are No. 289, at Santa Cruz; No. 465, at San Diego; No. 317, at Portland; one at Santa Barbara and one at Pasadena (numbers not known yet). Nos. 289 and 465 are both affiliated with the Council. Owing to rush of business and the short time the other three have been in existence, they have not yet been solicited to join the Council; I have no doubt they will all affiliate at an early date. This leaves us twenty-two Locals in the Council at this date. The following is a list of the Locals that have paid per capita up to and including October: 151, 370, 465, 191, 230, and 428.

The following have paid per capita up to and including September: 77,

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250, 61, 116, 36, 180, 289, 73, and 76. No. 283 has paid up to and including August, and No. 213 has paid for June.

The following is a list of the Locals affiliated that have as yet failed to pay any per capita: Nos. 6, 169, 340, 125, 217, and 334. Since taking this office I have mailed at least one circular letter each month to every local in the district with the exception of August; the letter for that month was omitted owing to sickness and absence from the city. There has been sent out a total of 250 circular letters and 215 personal letters since the 5th of February. I have received in money a total of \$2,467.28, and expended a total of \$1,643.08, and have a cash balance of \$824.20. For a more extended financial report I shall hand to all delegates and mail to all Locals a complete report in detail.

The monthly reports from such Locals as are sending them in show a very gratifying improvement. The work was commenced just after a prolonged strike against the telephone company, a strike affecting every Local in the district, and it was found to be very hard to make any headway. The reports at the start very seldom showed an initiation; brothers were timid about approaching their employers with their grievances; especially was this true of the employees of the large companies. Now all this is changed; nearly every report shows from one to five initiations and in some instances even more; the officers of the Council, also of the Locals, have a standing invitation to call and talk over difficulties and differences in a friendly manner with all the large employing firms, and a good feeling exists as between employer and employee. More union men are being employed; the period of inactivity and listlessness—I might even say fear—that has existed in the immediate past, brought about by the assaults of the enemies of organized labor, has almost or quite passed away; a period of activity has set in all along the line that is bound to lead to our advancement.

I can safely say that we have not only held our own, but that we have actually advanced, that possibly ours is the only district in the International Brotherhood that can report this fact. This is something we can well be proud of in these times of strenuous union busters, where the progress in so many instances has been backward instead of forward. This condition is largely directly traceable to the hard work done and the good money expended by the Council. This again demonstrates that conditions that are worth having must be paid for, and that continued effort will lead to still further advancement and be fruitful in the results that are never directly traceable, but are apparent only in that good fellowship, good feeling, and go-ahead spirit that is unconquerable and irresistible.

Fraternally submitted,

J. L. Cook,

Secretary-Treasurer.

No. 1336 Shotwell street, San Francisco, Cal.

TELEPHONE LINEMEN'S WORK.

Every lineman is interested in what the companies are doing to make his work free from danger. It means a great deal to the man on the pole to know that the line he is working on is built of good material, with poles strongly set and thoroughly guyed, and well-looked after.

Of course, different companies have different methods of construction and inspection, each choosing the one best adapted to its needs; but the enormous growth of the telephone system throughout the country, which to-day has nearly 5,000,000 miles of wire in use, gives special interest to the precautions which the Bell Telephone companies adopt to protect their linemen. The rules and instructions issued by these companies are the result of years of experience, and are made up from the suggestions of linemen as well as from those of engineers and officials.

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As forms of construction change and new features develop, changes must be made in these rules from time to time. All the companies, as well as the linemen themselves, recognize clearly that no amount of inspection can give absolute assurance of the safety of a pole and wire plant, and all employees who may be engaged in construction or repair work are expected to and should make a personal examination of the conditions of the poles and wires. Of course, a general inspection is made regularly by men sent out by the companies for this special purpose, but the determination of whether a pole is safe to climb, or whether cross-arms and wires and their attachments are in a safe condition, must be passed upon by the individual judgment of employees.

On the principle that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, the companies require that any defect discovered, which might expose an employee or any other person to danger, should be promptly remedied. If it cannot be permanently repaired at once, it must be reported immediately and temporary steps taken to put it in as good condition as possible. The companies do not intend that linemen shall be ordered to work in places which in their own judgment are extra hazardous, and proper tools are always furnished which will allow the work to be carried on safely.

The construction work of the Bell companies is planned so thoroughly, following definite specifications based on the experience of years, that a lineman can, as a general thing, be assured that under ordinary circumstances the line is safe. With good poles, well-guyed, wires thoroughly tied and carefully guarded from contact with wires carrying high potential currents, the plant to start with is all right; but storms and falling trees and all the thousand and one things which may happen to a line do not always leave it in such good condition; so that linemen must keep their eyes open for possible troubles wherever they may go.

No company can in every case determine the proper precautions to be taken on particular poles, and the telephone companies leave many matters, such as the size of guy wires and the number to be used on a pole, to the discretion of the line foreman, who is in the field, and who realizes that extraordinary precautions may be needed at certain points, the object of all being to build as strong and substantial a line as is possible.

A lineman's duties are not confined to the job on which he is sent out, but any man who likes to see a good job and is interested in keeping up the plant with which he is connected, will notice defects in other parts of the plant, and if he has material with him, as he usually does, he will remedy these troubles, or, if unable to do so at once, will make an immediate report of them, so that the plant can be kept up to its highest efficiency.

The widespread use of wires carrying electric light and power currents, often at very high potentials, has made the question of the crossing of telephone lines over or under such wires of the utmost importance, and in the interests of every one—the company in its expenditure of capital, the user of telephone service in his danger from fire, and the lineman in his danger to life—the most careful studies have been made of methods of avoiding contact with wires of this nature. That telephone wires must cross such high-tension wires is often unavoidable, and when this is done the utmost precaution is taken in the way of insulated guard wires to prevent the falling of telephone wires across wires carrying dangerous currents.

For a system as large as that of the Bell telephone companies great numbers of linemen are necessary, and in order to secure the best results from such a force there must be an elaborate organization. The supply and commissary departments of a construction gang working on a long line across country require thorough organization and very considerable foresight to se-

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cure suitable camping grounds and prompt delivery of materials and provisions at needed points, so that the gang shall be well provided for with the least waste of time and money.

To the lineman in the field, who receives his material just where he needs it to use, and who leaves his day's work and finds a good supper waiting for him at the camp, everything seems natural, but he does not always think that the smoothness with which the work goes on depends on the men who plan the work, and who arrange days or weeks beforehand the exact points at which supplies must be delivered, and who by careful study of the country and of the transportation routes have issued such orders as were necessary to secure the prompt delivery of the supplies at the exact point where they are needed.

For the most part, excepting on new construction work on toll lines, linemen live at home, and are rarely required to be away from their own towns for more than one or two nights; but the system of organization lends itself to emergency demands as well as to ordinary every-day work, so that men can go with the least expenditure of time and money directly to the point where work is needed. When a storm comes, like that of the 13th of last November, and prostrates hundreds of poles in certain sections of the country, linemen must, of course, be moved rapidly from other portions of the country, where their services can be spared, to the scene of the disaster, as, for instance, in this particular storm large bodies were moved from points in the middle west into Pennsylvania in order to restore as quickly as possible the lines which were down. Not only must the linemen go in haste to such points, but material must be delivered to them promptly, and without an organization almost as complex as that of an army corps and the loyal co-operation of every man from the highest official to the newest ground man, the public would suffer for a much longer period from the interruption of service than is actually the case.

The public rarely sees the lineman facing the difficulties of his position, and when the storm comes and telephone communication is interrupted it indulges in the usual growl about the inefficiency of telephone service in general, never realizing that this vast army of employees is moving as rapidly as trains and wagons will bring them to the scene of the trouble, and that every energy is being used by all to once more establish the system upon which the public has grown to depend in a far greater degree than it realizes excepting when the usual service is interrupted.

Active interest in maintaining the lines in the best possible condition, and loyalty in the service, give to a lineman many opportunities for advancement, and every good man can find steady work, with good prospects of promotion in the service of the telephone companies.

FRICITION AND LUBRICATION.

The analogy between the laws of the physical and social worlds are so apparent that one could choose almost any of the mechanical forces to illustrate this fact.

The principles which give rise to the friction between the social classes and the friction between the parts of a machine are so similar that one cannot but stop to generalize on the fact that they are the results of transformed forces in the one and of idealized emotions in the other. That both should be obedient to some set of laws is self-evident. We know for a fact that friction is to a great extent obedient to the forces of lubrication; then we might ask, if the friction between the social classes is not obedient to some formulae or system of laws heretofore untried!

DEFINITIONS.

The machinist regards friction as his greatest enemy. So important is the subject of friction and lubrication to the machine builder that some of the greatest minds in the mechanical

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world are endeavoring to so combine the parts of a machine that friction between these parts will be reduced to a point of imperceptibility. The success of any machine depends upon the facilities offered for lubrication.

Friction is the resistance offered to motion and it occurs when relative motion takes place between the parts of a machine. This difficulty, which is characteristic of all substances, even when highly polished, cannot wholly be overcome.

Friction is the result of the unevenness of the opposing surfaces, for we know that it has as yet been impossible to obtain a perfect surface—a surface in which every point would lie in the same plane; such a surface would be a perfect mirror. The most perfect surface known to mechanics contains a multitude of hollows and furrows, but happily we have certain agents, like the oils and graphite, which appear to fill up these imperfections and do not themselves offer much resistance to other substances. Agents which are used in this capacity are termed

LUBRICANTS.

Ask the machine designer what is the most difficult task in his vocation and he will tell you "that the devising of a system of lubricating the parts of a machine." As it is of the utmost importance to the life and successful operation of a machine to assure a sufficient supply of lubrication to its parts, mechanics in every land are constantly planning and devising means of lubrication. And were I to tell you how this or that inventor had spent years in the study of the laws of motion and of rest as applied to mechanics, I fear that I would have to tell you a story freighted with sorrow and disappointment.

FRICTION IN SOCIETY.

The examples of friction in the social world are as abundant as in the mechanical field, and its solution is of a more difficult and serious matter, for it threatens the very existence of our social code.

The most perfect social organization we know of is a hotbed of friction. Take our government, for example, which is acknowledged to be the most perfect of any heretofore organized, and it is with a blush of shame and sorrow that we point to the great bleeding wound in the heart of our social organization—the wretched condition of the majority of our working class, whose sufferings are becoming unbearable, and unless we do something, and that very speedily, to allay their misery, the peace of this nation cannot long be assured.

We know that there is and always will be a certain amount of friction between the classes; the problem is to reduce this friction to a minimum by a more equivalent distribution of justice. We have laws whose function it is to allay the friction between the classes, but somehow they seem to work in the wrong direction, and instead of reducing this friction to the lowest possible ebb, as a lubricant should, they increase it by favoring a privileged moneyed class. The trouble is we have not enough of those highly polished characters to enforce the law rightfully and fearlessly.

If there is one thing more than another which causes friction between the classes it is

INJUSTICE.

If any body of people come to see that injustice is done them in some manner, while it may be one which affects their welfare to a limited extent, they will dwell upon it and discuss it until the spectre of that injustice crowds out all other thoughts from their minds. Injustice must be destroyed by society, or it will destroy society.

Once upon a time in one of our great cities the employing classes were more powerful than the employed and they reduced the wages of the workers to the lowest pittance, and in justification of this robbery a "great professor" arose among the people with a new doctrine to be added to the al-

ready long list of major premises which pleads justification of all capitalistic dealings. This doctrine was like this: "At any time in the history of a nation there is only a definite amount of money which can be used in the employment of labor, and if you give more to one you must of a necessity give less to another. And it is therefore impossible in the aggregate to increase the wages of the workers unless you kill off a portion of the toilers." And so wages were reduced still lower until strikes and riots were organized: then the great city was threatened with destruction, till at last the employers were compelled to yield up a greater share of justice. But the masses soon found out that they were no better off than before, for with an increase of wages came an increase of the necessities of life, so that the employer had nothing to lose but everything to gain.

Do you not see that the great fundamental principle underlying social friction is injustice? What have our laws done to right the wrong?

We have organized labor unions, built churches, and school houses to educate our people for a right and true conception of life, but it seems that we have not as yet discovered the true lubricant for our social troubles. But the time is near at hand when men will work together in one grand bond of

SYMPATHY;

then society will be so polished that friction will be reduced to the lowest possible limit. The doctrine that tends to the realization of this idea is socialism—the socialism which was taught and practised by Christ the Carpenter.

By HARRY S. COYLE, Local 38.

RESISTLESS GROWTH.

Our opponents talk of men losing their individuality when they join a union, a labor organization. That is simply absurd. As soon as a workman enters a modern industrial plant he has lost his individuality. No longer is he a whole workman in the sense of the position he occupied some years

ago. He is simply one little cog in the great wheel of industry. He is one atom in the great aggregation of employees who furnish the finished product.

Of course, the organizations of labor are growing in the same proportion that industries develop, and the organizations of labor will continue to grow, despite everything the opposition may try to bring forth, despite all of their abuse, despite their talk about the Gompers eight-hour bill and the Gompers-Mitchell anti-injunction bill, and despite their caricatures of us in the alleged comic papers as breeders of discontent. These things will do no good so far as eliminating the organizations of labor is concerned. It is like the shamrock of the Irishman—"the faster you pluck them the thicker they grow."

You cannot drive out this natural growth of the organizations of labor any more than you can drive out of the human heart the desire for better hopes, for better conditions and for a better life. A people may be born in slavery and die in slavery and never know what freedom means, but the workingmen of America have tasted freedom. They know what real liberty is—that liberty which comes from the power of united organization. They have tasted that freedom.—*Leader.*

THE CALL FOR UNDERGROUND WIRES.

Every winter when a storm demolishes the telegraph and telephone lines over a large area, there arises a call in the newspapers for placing all these wires underground. It is repeated all over the country that there would be great saving in repairing broken down lines, and that the public would not be inconvenienced in the way it is at present if only the wires were underground. These critics assert very freely that the telegraph and telephone companies would save so much in maintenance that they could well afford to do this, but they are ignorant of the fact that there are still many

technical difficulties to be overcome, especially on telephone lines, before underground systems can be used over long distances, apart from the enormous amount of money required to build such systems.

The amount of wire which has been placed underground in this country in the last few years reaches enormous figures. The Census bulletin, just issued, shows that the telephone industry in the United States had on January 1, 1903, 16,475 miles of underground duct carrying 1,690,502 miles of single wire, or something over one-quarter of the entire wire mileage of the telephone companies was underground. The annual report of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of the same date showed that out of a total amount of exchange wire belonging to the Bell companies, of 2,443,750 miles 1,328,685 miles was underground, or something over 54 per cent. The same report shows that of 714,731 miles of wire added during the year, 445,000 miles, or 62 per cent., was put underground, which shows pretty conclusively that the telephone companies are trying to meet the wishes of the people in this regard.

When the Bell Telephone Company was first organized, in 1881, it immediately began to experiment on underground cables, and in the second report of the president of that company, made in 1882, he says:

"In view of the serious objections to keeping the wires above the streets and houses, the company has every inducement to hasten the solution of this problem, and must submit to considerable expense in its experimental department for the present."

At this time a cable was laid in Boston, and this was the first underground telephone cable actually used, and in the report for 1883 is the following statement of the success of this experiment:

"In the work of putting wires underground the progress has not been as satisfactory as could have been wished. Underground cables have

been laid in iron pipes in Boston in two directions from the main office, one line being 1,200 feet and the other 1,485 feet in length. Conversation is successful within short limits over these lines, but where they are used in connection with long lines, for instance, those reaching to the suburbs, the voice becomes indistinct. Unless this difficulty can be removed the connection with points outside of Boston would be almost, if not quite useless to those whose wires were underground."

This statement reads curiously enough when we consider that to-day the wires connecting the important business houses of all our larger cities, and these are the principal users of long-distance lines, are underground within the limits of the city, and that a telephone message, sent, for instance, from New York to Boston, passes through long lines of underground cables in both cities before it reaches its destination. Starting with this little underground plant in Boston, the experiments of the Bell Company have gone on until, with the exception of the long-distance lines, all the large cities of this country have vast underground systems.

By 1884 the amount of underground wire had risen to a sufficient amount to be separately given in the president's report of that year, where it appears that there were 1,225 miles of underground wire out of a total of 101,592 miles of wire. From this small beginning the gain has been steady but progressing rapidly, in the last few years by very large amounts each year.

The following table shows the total exchange wire mileage of the Bell telephone companies and the amount underground for a series of years:

Dec. 31.	Total	
	Exchange Wire.	Underground Wire.
1880.....	28,316
1881.....	49,168
1882.....	69,452
1883.....	82,879
1884.....	101,592	1,225
1885.....	114,046	3,417

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Dec. 31.	Total Exchange Wire.	Underground Wire.
1886.....	128,231	6,030
1887.....	146,438	8,009
1888.....	170,471	17,038
1889.....	193,213	27,117
1890.....	240,412	54,690
1891.....	266,456	70,334
1892.....	307,791	90,216
1893.....	353,480	120,675
1894.....	396,674	148,285
1895.....	459,728	184,515
1896.....	536,845	234,801
1897.....	626,400	282,634
1898.....	772,989	358,184
1899.....	1,016,777	489,250
1900.....	1,354,202	705,269
1901.....	1,729,019	883,679
1902.....	2,443,750	1,328,685
1903.....	2,983,189	1,618,691

The technical difficulties in the way of transmitting speech over underground wires are being gradually overcome, and within the last year the wires on the large lines of poles on the east and west sides of New York, which have been the main long-distance lines running out of that city, have been taken down and put underground. This had until a very short time ago been considered to be out of the question, if the wires were to be used for long-distance talk. When it is considered that under ordinary conditions one mile of underground cable represents as much difficulty to the transmission of speech as 50 miles of open overhead wire, the task of transferring all of the great toll lines of the country from poles to underground conduits is one which presents obstacles hard to overcome.

Those who think the telephone companies short-sighted in building pole lines, which in the course of a few years will need renewal, or which a single storm may sweep down for a stretch of miles, have entirely overlooked these difficulties, and take it for granted that the companies are pursuing a short-sighted policy merely in the interests of a lower cost of original construction, but no companies

serving the public more dread interruption to traffic than do the telephone and telegraph companies. They are so intimately connected to-day with the whole business life of the community that an interruption even for a few hours is felt seriously in all parts of the country, and it is always the first duty of people connected with telephone companies, in the event of a storm, to secure service at the very earliest possible moment over broken down wires. Emergency cables are used, stumps of trees, the broken stumps of poles, and anything which will enable the re-establishment of the circuits is put into use. No matter what the time of day or night or the kind of weather, as soon as the reports come in that wires are down it becomes the duty of every one to act quickly.

The public rarely sees and rarely grasps the amount of energy and money which are spent to re-establish their lines of communication. They look on the telephone or telegraph as such an ordinary, every-day servant that they never think of the men who by their faithfulness keep the service so free from interruption. The fact that men go out in the face of a blinding blizzard and work night and day under all kinds of conditions simply to reconnect these broken wires is something of which the public is ignorant, and they fail to appreciate the good work that is done after every great storm. The assumption that the companies are so short-sighted as to submit to all this destruction of property, and incur such a waste of time and money in repairing it, for the sake of a saving on initial cost of construction shows how little the public and the newspapers appreciate the amount of work and study being given to this problem.

Life would be simpler for every one connected with the telephone companies if the wires were underground, at least along main lines of traffic, but technical difficulties and the enormous first cost are points of which the newspaper editor or the business man, who finds themselves suddenly left desti-

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tute of the service which they are accustomed to find at any moment, never think. They only feel that they are being deprived of something which originally was a convenience, but which is now an absolute necessity in modern life.

LOCAL UNION NO. 147.

Dear Brothers,—As I have been appointed Press Secretary, I will try to say a few words to the brothers of the I. B. E. W. It seems to me we neglect our duties along this line. I would like to see our brothers a little more interested in our work this year. We have had a lock-out with the Central Union Telegraph Company, which is a common thing with that company all over the country. They have laid off all union men and brought a bunch of unfair men to take their places. We have, with the consent of the Trades Council, placed them on the unfair list. And we will do our best to give them a hard blow in Anderson, Ind. It is well enough to mention that Alexandria and Elwood will be in our jurisdiction and are unfair too. We have been treated very badly here, as the boys had trouble with them in March, 1903. The company succeeded in getting Local 147 to make it an open job by promising them they would hire all union men if they would give them thirty days to get rid of all the unfair men. When the thirty days were out their promise was like all of their promises—it was not filled. And they had to go out again, and stayed out until April, 1904.

At that time the company sent two men in here by the name of Prickett and Hughes. They asked for an open job and promised to make a union job. This time the company had a lot of cable to hang, and you know they could not hang cable and make the cuts with the men they had. Then Local 147 made an open job again, thinking they were bettering their condition. Prickett and Hughes worked union men as long as they stayed here. As soon as they got all

the cable hung they got rid of Prickett and Hughes, also laid off all card men, and shipped in a bunch of unfair men that they were hatching while we were biting at their bait.

If any one of our brothers could give us a few pointers through our next WORKER as how to conduct our trouble with the Central Union Telegraph Company, we would certainly appreciate it. We believe the idea is general with the brothers that come this way that we should place the Central Union Telegraph Company on the unfair list, taking up enough territory so that we could handle them. We would like to hear from the different locals.

N. L. KINKADE,

Press Secretary.

Anderson, Ind., Jan. 6, 1904.

MISSION OF UNIONISM.

The mission of unionism is to teach fraternity to the world, and if this is well done the unions will have performed an excellent work. When the world gets the true idea of fraternity, which is nothing more or less than brotherhood and which will admonish them to observe the Golden Rule, then there will be a decidedly improved condition of affairs, and the union that is instrumental in bringing about this condition will have accomplished a work that will be of lasting benefit to the world. As we gaze into the universe and see the many wrongs that need to be made right it seems that any attempt to correct them would be futile, and for any one person to attempt the work alone would be the height of sophistry, but when thousands of men and women are marching under one banner and have one purpose, then it is that they can have some effect upon affairs of the world, and the union, with their thousands of constituents, is certainly in a position to perform a great function in the onward progress of the human race.

Fraternity is a mighty factor in the world, and if our unions can succeed in implanting its true principles every-

where it will have served a purpose the value of which cannot now be calculated. This is the ushering in of the new year and our hope is that it will be a happy new year to all.

With the new year comes new responsibilities and new activities. New conditions must be met, and in 1905 will be new in every feature and phase. We have now reached far enough into the twentieth century so that we can know something of its possibilities and probabilities, and can conduct our actions accordingly. Each year brings new conditions, but if our minds are properly trained and our hands thoroughly skilled, we can comply with them, and be successful in spite of any obstacles that may come up. Among the important things for the unions to do will be their local work. The new officers have been installed into their respective places, and a vigorous campaign for advancement will be inaugurated in many locals, and should be in every local. This can be made a prosperous year for the unions if the members all lend a shoulder to the wheel and assist in making it so. Progress is the watchword of the age. This does not mean merely progress in the financial world, for that is only one small phase of life. It means progress in that broad sense, which includes morals, intellect, sociology and all other elements of human life and character. Too many people have the idea that the only requisite of success is in getting the dollars, but the unions are teaching vastly different lessons, and when these lessons are all truly learned the world will be much in advance of its present stage. Let the year 1905 be a record-breaker in the work of our beloved brotherhood; do not sit down and wait, for nothing comes to him who waits but poverty and old age. Old age we cannot expel, for it will come to all of us, but the defeating of poverty lies within our power, and do not judge a man by the amount of gold he possesses—that is not hardly what is known as the Golden Rule. GRANT GATLIN.
Oskaloosa, Iowa, Jan. 6, 1905.

LOCAL UNION NO. 27.

It has been some time since you have heard from No. 27 through our official journal. As I was appointed Press Secretary, temporarily, last meeting, I thought it advisable, under the existing conditions, to write a few lines for our valuable paper. Since the last visit of the Grand Vice-President, No. 27 has met with some trouble. Of course we can always expect trouble of some nature, and if we don't get trouble some of us get disappointed.

Our trouble this time was caused by ourselves, in not taking proper care in electing members to office. One of the most important officers is the treasurer. Charles M. Small was taking care of our money, so the trustees thought, and they had the fullest confidence in him. They never asked to see his bank-book from time to time, and when the time came to show his book he didn't have any to show. Of course he had taken care of the money to his own account. Now the American Bonding Company has the case for adjustment, and I expect they will take care of him for some time to come, if he doesn't make a settlement.

I wish to call the attention of all linemen looking for work that Baltimore is now on the slump; in other words, all companies have been laying off men. But we are in hopes when spring opens again the boys will be able to close a contract with their company and hold them to it.

No. 27 has pretty fair meetings, but we could have better. As this is the first letter this year, I hope we may be able to send one every month.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. SPILLMAN.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 23, 1905.

THE unions, instead of going to pieces under the punitive blows of the labor crushers, seem to thrive on opposition of the kind administered and are daily growing stronger.

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STUART-HOWLAND CO.

Largest Line of "Everything Electrical" in the East

261-281 Devonshire Street, 4-5 Winthrop Square, Boston

Branch Office, 52 Adelaide Street, W., Toronto

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS.

TAKE NOTICE.

This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| a Mixed. | b Linemen. | c Inside Men. |
| d Trimmers. | e Cranemen. | f Cable Splicers. |
| g Switch-board Men. | h Shopmen. | |

c No. 1 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock at Lightstone's Hall, 1028 Franklin avenue. President, Steven Garrigan, 4732 Kennerly avenue; recording secretary, H. J. Morrison, 5922 Cote Brillante avenue; financial secretary, W. S. Peebles, 1028 Franklin avenue.

b No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Saturday at 928 N. Seventeenth street. President, Jas. Noonan, 928 N. Seventeenth street; recording secretary, F. J. Lucas, 928 N. Seventeenth street; financial secretary, J. A. Norton, 928 N. Seventeenth street.

c No. 3, New York.—Meets Tuesday and Thursday nights at Brevort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. President, J. F. Bergen, 106 Concord street, Brooklyn; recording secretary, P. McNally, 2173 Third avenue; financial secretary, W. A. Hogan, 145 East Fifty-third street, New York City.

b No. 4, New Orleans, La.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carmen's Hall, 1019 Canal street. President, R. L. Reilly, 2908 Annunciation street; recording secretary, John Criss, 2526 Melpomene street; financial secretary, H. McLin, 2323 First street.

c No. 5, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 302 Grant street. President, James E. Bown, 392 Coltart square; recording secretary, S. R. Scheirer, 302 Grant street; financial secretary, J. W. Considine, 302 Grant st.

c No. 6, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Meets every Wednesday at Electricians' Hall, 35 Eddy street. President, Geo. F. Keetly, 35 Eddy street; recording secretary, A. E. Cohen, 35 Eddy street; financial secretary, A. H. Barnes, 35 Eddy street.

a No. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Meets every Tuesday in Room No. 15, Forbes and Wallace Block. President, J. J. Maloney, 333 Franklin street; recording secretary, W. F. Kavanaugh, 221 Summer street; financial secretary, Geo. D. Beecher, 81 Tyler street.

c No. 8 TOLEDO, OHIO.—Meets every Monday night at Friendship Hall, corner Summit street and Jefferson avenue. President, Jack Strub, 905 Clay avenue; recording secretary, Joseph A. Christ, 2521 Locust street; financial secretary, Steve Stoycheff, 902½ Monroe street.

a No. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at 83 East Madison street, Sam Jack's Building. President, M. J. Gavin, 834 Melrose street; recording secretary, Jim Collins, 5622 Grove avenue; financial secretary, C. M. Paulsen, 33 North Lincoln street.

a No. 10, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Meets every Monday night at Morrison Hall, Circle street. President, Thomas Barrett, 8 East Michigan street; recording secretary, T. B. Wright, 110 West Tenth street; financial secretary, S. B. French, 330 North Capital avenue.

a No. 11, WATERBURY, CONN.—Meets every Fri-

day at Carpenters' Hall, Schlitz bldg., Main street. President, P. J. Horgan, New street; recording secretary, M. J. Quinlan, 31 Welton street; financial secretary, C. H. Little, 347 West Main street.

a No. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.—Meets every Friday evening at Trades' Assembly Hall, Sixth and Main street. President, Taylor Chun, P. O. Box 70; recording secretary, A. E. Hoels, P. O. Box 70; financial secretary, Joseph E. Marrion, P. O. Box 70.

a No. 13, EL PASO, TEX.—Meets first four Mondays of each month at Masonic Temple, San Antonio street. President, H. W. Hayes, P. O. Box 620; financial secretary, E. Porch, P. O. Box 620; recording secretary, S. A. Milliron, Box. 620.

b No. 14, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at Electrical Workers' Hall, 302 Grant street (second floor). President, C. D. Weaver, 302 Grant street; recording secretary, F. J. Willenpart, 302 Grant street; financial secretary, S. D. Young, 302 Grant street.

a No. 15, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Meets every Thursday of each month at 331 Palisade avenue, near Elevated R. R. President, Fred Best, 1310 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.; recording secretary, A. J. Webber, 151 Monticello avenue, Jersey City; financial secretary, A. H. Wilson, 1218 Park avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

a No. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.—Meets every Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, Fifth and Locust streets. President, Ed. Ollwell, 202½ Upper Sixth street; recording secretary, Roy Hoskinson, 1113 East Delaware street; financial secretary, Harry Fisher, 204 Clark street.

b No. 17 DETROIT, MICH.—Meets every Monday evening at Johnson's Hall, 34 Monroe avenue. President, Joe J. Dooley, 606 Mack avenue; recording secretary, T. J. O'Brien, 1000 Baldwin avenue; financial secretary, F. W. Stubenvoll, 735 Sixth street.

c No. 18, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets every Wednesday in Room 8, Labor Headquarters. President, L. B. Slusser, 619 West Tenth street; recording secretary, Claude Seaman, 2201 Park avenue; financial secretary, H. C. Marshall, 623 Miami avenue, Kansas City, Kans.

a No. 19, ATCHISON, KANS.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union Labor Hall, Seventh and Commercial streets. President, Jno. McKeivitt, 423 Gillespie street; recording secretary, E. J. Morris, care of Street Railway Company; financial secretary, W. H. Coleman, 723 R street.

b No. 20, NEW YORK CITY.—Meets every Tuesday at Military Hall, 193 Bowery. President, J. H. Carlin, 405 Rutland road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.; recording secretary, W. D. Hubbard, 131 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, New York City; financial secretary, A. S. Natherson, 1285 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

b No. 21, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, corner Darien and Vine streets. President, Edward Cavanaugh, 1320 Vine street; recording secretary, H. C. McClenahan, 716 Buttonwood street; financial secretary, Joseph Colbert, 254 N. 12th street.

c No. 22, OMAHA, NEBR.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. President, W. W. Sherwood, 2818 Burt street; recording secretary, H. P. Kerr, 2245 N. 10th street; financial secretary, James Corr, 4760 N. 24th street.

a No. 23, ST. PAUL, MINN.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation Hall, Third and

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Wabasha streets. President, Edward Rowan, 715 Lee avenue; recording secretary, C. W. Berryman, 650 Rice street; financial secretary, J. B. Hilton, P. O. Box 232, North St. Paul, Minn.

a No. 24, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple, 26-8 South Washington avenue. President, Chas. H. Coar, 2320 Twenty-sixth avenue, south; recording secretary, V. A. Wells, 600 Third street, north; financial secretary, G. T. Raymond, 1000 Thirteenth avenue, south.

a No. 25, TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Central Labor Union Hall, Six and One-half and Main streets. President, C. E. Evenger, 705 South Fourth street; recording secretary, J. A. Colbert, 713 Lafayette street; financial secretary, C. M. Shoaf, 2228 North Seventh street.

c No. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Meets every Thursday at Building Trades Hall, corner Sixth and G streets, N. W. President, Chris. Yeabower, 404 I street, N. W.; recording secretary, E. A. Nelson, Jr., 1323 F street, N. E.; financial secretary, Edw. Nothnagel, Room No. 2, Building Trades Hall.

b No. 27, BALTIMORE, MD.—Meets every Monday evening at Border State Bank Building, Park avenue and Fayette street. President, A. J. Walker, 657 Fayette street, west; recording secretary, G. W. Spillman, 1219 Carroll street; financial secretary, J. Connelly, 1728 N. Bond street.

c No. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. at Trades Union Hall, 343 No. Calvert street. President, W. W. Welsh, 1520 E. Preston street; recording secretary, W. S. Durben, Park Heights avenue, Station E; financial secretary, Geo. J. Schmidt, 241 Milton avenue.

a No. 29, TRENTON, N. J.—Meets every Tuesday at Ribson Building, corner Broad and Front streets. President, P. S. Fleisher, 18 South Stockton street; recording secretary, Chas. W. Carnes, 54 North Stockton street; financial secretary, J. M. Cleary, 711 South Clinton street.

b No. 30, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine street. President, Wm. Seidel, 2322 Harrison avenue; recording secretary, Fred. Seidel, 2322 Harrison avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Palmer, 4222 Cherry street.

a No. 31, DULUTH, MINN.—Meets first, third and fifth Thursdays of each month at Axa Hall, 213 West Superior street. President, Wm. Murman, West Duluth; recording secretary, H. J. Gibbs, 1029 West First street; financial secretary, C. W. Higgins, 418 Eighth avenue, west.

a No. 32, LIMA, OHIO.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor Union, corner of Main and Wayne streets. President, M. B. West, 503 West Eureka street; recording secretary, W. P. McMahan, 327 North Union street; financial secretary, E. D. Wentworth, 718 Holly street.

a No. 33, NEW CASTLE, PA.—Meets every two weeks on Wednesday evening at Trades' Assembly Hall, corner Washington street and Apple alley. President, F. L. Runkle, 359 Cunningham avenue; recording secretary, W. A. Bryan, 174 East Long avenue; financial secretary, F. L. Truby, rear 124 Neshannock avenue.

b No. 34, PEORIA, ILL.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Pettit's Hall, 209 Liberty street. President, R. Marlatt, 133 Irving street; recording secretary, F. W. Mattlin, 801 Main street; financial secretary, L. T. Henry, 319 Main street.

a No. 35, MASSILLON, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, McAymond's block. President, F. F. Flickinger, 188 Richville avenue; recording secretary, R. S. Hardgrove, 22 E. Charles street; financial secretary, A. Shorb, 382 West Tremont street.

b No. 36, SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Meets every Thursday at Odd Fellows' Temple, Ninth and K streets. President, John Richards, 1830 M street; recording secretary, A. McDonald, 2530 M street; financial secretary, J. Noonan, 1120 Twentieth street.

a No. 37, HARTFORD, CONN.—Meets every Friday night at Union Hall, 235 Asylum street. President, Joseph Osborn, 242 Albany avenue; recording secretary, A. R. Larkins, 270 Main street; financial secretary, J. H. J. Rockensur, 242 Pearl street.

c No. 38, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Meets every Thurs-

day at Arch Hall, 393 Ontario street. President, M. M. Craig, 27 Abram street; recording secretary, E. B. Horne, 107 Giddings avenue; financial secretary, E. F. Horwarth, 185 Root street.

a No. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Meets every Thursday at Arch Hall, 393 Ontario street. President, H. B. Ryan, 83 Prospect street; recording secretary, Geo. H. Gleason, 83 Prospect street; financial secretary, F. J. Sullivan, 83 Prospect street.

a No. 40, ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Meets Wednesday at A. O. U. W. Hall, Eighth and Locust streets. President, W. E. Smith, 617 Main street; recording secretary, Wm. Dorsel, 429 Francis street; financial secretary, Chas. B. Ellis, 1202 North Third street.

c No. 41, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Council Hall, Ellicott and Huron streets. President, Geo. C. King, 179 Waverly street; recording secretary, Eldred V. Souter, 243 Maryland street; financial secretary, Jos. S. Childs, 596 Williams street.

b No. 42, UTICA, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Labor Temple, 18 Hotel street. President, Adam Durr, 8 Louisa street; recording secretary, Frank Essel, 13 Louisa street; financial secretary, W. J. Root, 272 Seymore ave.

c No. 43, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Meets every Friday at Bartenders' Hall, Empire Block, West Genesee street. President, Frank Wallace, 620 South Salina street; recording secretary, Everard Tilton, Crouse Building; financial secretary, Thos. W. Gill, 620 South Salina street.

b No. 44, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets every other Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 86 State street. President, James L. Desmond, 288 Glenwood avenue; recording secretary, P. H. Brennan, 42 Bartlett street; financial secretary, Lewis H. Kelley, 33 Lyndhurst street.

b No. 45, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Schwartz' Labor Hall, Washington and Goodell streets. President, James Steves, 202 Mulberry street; recording secretary, C. W. Brown, 120 Demond place; financial secretary, J. M. Watkins, 153 Ellicott street.

f No. 46, BALTIMORE, MD.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month over Border State Savings Bank, corner Park avenue and Fayette street. President, L. Showell, 235 North Luzerne street; recording secretary, C. Sheppard, 514 Frederick avenue (extended); financial secretary, R. A. McPhee, 741 West Lexington street.

a No. 47, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Assembly Hall, Fourth and Jones streets. President, M. J. Nelson, 1123 West Third street; recording secretary, G. C. Benard, 213 Tenth street; financial secretary, R. E. Perrin, 213 Tenth street.

a No. 48, RICHMOND, VA.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights, 8 p. m., at Elletts' Hall, fifth and Marshall streets. President, S. J. Johnston, 1915 West Main street; recording secretary, F. A. Fry, 608½ China street; financial secretary, J. D. Hamilton, 812 Brooks avenue.

d No. 49, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Sam T. Jack's Hall, 83 East Madison street. President, Ed. Hayes, 76 Aberdeen street; recording secretary, C. Cornell, 956 Lincoln avenue; financial secretary, J. C. Jensen, 5841 Shields avenue.

a No. 50, BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Antler's Hall, A and Spring streets. President, Henry Christian, 103 East Main street; recording secretary, A. G. Ward, Belleville, Ill.; financial secretary, Edw. Friedrich, 220 N. Illinois street.

a No. 51, ESTACION, MONCLOVA, COAHUILA, MEX.—Meets fourth Sunday in every month at Conductors' Hall, corner James avenue and Rio street. President, J. F. Wellage, C. P. Diaz, Coah., Mex.; recording secretary, W. B. Dukes, Jaral, Coah., Mex.; financial secretary, Frank Wallace, Box 11, Estacion, Monclova, Mex.

c No. 52, NEWARK, N. J.—Meets Monday nights at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, John Cross, Avondale, N. J.; recording secretary, Geo. G. Williams, 41 Wainwright street; financial secretary, E. J. Beatty, 304 South Ninth street.

a No. 53, HARRISBURG, PA.—Meets every Thursday night at Holtzman's Cigar Store, 315 Market street. President, Jno. Rourke, 507 North street;

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recording secretary, C. S. Ebersole, 133 South Fourteenth street; financial secretary, C. O. Gearhart, 1312 State street.

b No. 54, COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Meets every Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock at Cardell Hall, 177 North High street. President, Charles Baughman, 355 South Sandusky street; recording secretary, D. C. Hagerty, 1100 Summit street; financial secretary, K. C. Taylor, 37 East Fifth avenue.

a No. 55, DES MOINES, IOWA.—Meets every Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall, Seventh and Locust streets. President, Geo. B. Hupp, Fiftieth street and University avenue; recording secretary, Charles W. Ash, 509 Seventh street; financial secretary, Chas. E. Laffin, Thirty-ninth street and Woodland avenue.

a No. 56, ERIE, PA.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Metcalf's Hall, 724 State street. President, Jas. Welsh, 912 Wallace street; recording secretary, Ed. Semmence, 711 West Eighth street; financial secretary, H. Garvin, 1015 Plum street.

b No. 57, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Meets every Thursday at Electrical Workers' Hall, No. 11 West First South street. President, C. W. Shipman, Box 402; recording secretary, D. Heard, 112 South First West street; financial secretary, H. M. Murray, Box 402.

a No. 58, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Meets every Friday at Mayle Hall, 723 Third street. President, C. J. Queckenbush, 619 Fourth street; recording secretary, D. M. Ashmore, 708 Division street; financial secretary, C. P. Mingay, 929 Fairfield ave.

c No. 59, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets every Saturday night at Weldon's Hall, Eleventh and Chestnut streets. President, Hy Kundert, 3440 California avenue; recording secretary, C. C. Quirk, 2330 Division street; financial secretary, C. M. Hardy, 1812 Ohio avenue.

a No. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month at Trades Council Hall, 114 South Alamo street. President, Edward Neuman, 519 East Crockett street; recording secretary, Walter Graham, Trades Council Hall, 114 South Alamo street; financial secretary, John Thompson, 319 Lubock street.

b No. 61, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets every Thursday at Plumbers' Hall, 110 West Second street. President, M. B. Davidson, University Station; recording secretary, H. Warner, 110 West Second street; financial secretary, C. P. Lofthouse, 505 East Twenty-fifth street.

a No. 62, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Finn's Hall, northwest corner of Public Square. President, C. A. Onstott, 613 Covington street; recording secretary, M. A. McCabe, 245 East Rayen avenue; financial secretary, W. H. Neuman, 918 North avenue.

a No. 63, WARREN, PA.—Meets first and fourth Wednesdays at Knights of Honor Hall, 304 Second street. President, R. J. Moffatt, 400 East street; recording secretary, T. D. Simpson, care of N. Y. and P. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, N. H. Spencer, Box 1094.

c No. 64, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday nights at Finn Hall, Public Square. President, Wm. Cavanaugh, corner Edward and Mt. Pleasant streets; recording secretary, C. F. Richards, 736 Lydia street; financial secretary, W. H. Griffith, 736 Crossman avenue.

a No. 65, BUTTE, MONT.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at I. O. G. T. Hall, Forty-second street and Broadway. President, C. H. Causey, Box 846; recording and financial secretary, W. C. Medhurst, Box 846.

a No. 66, HOUSTON, TEX.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Labor Hall, corner Preston and Caroline streets. President, H. H. Luckie, 1015 Prairie avenue; recording secretary, J. H. Shipp, care General Delivery, Brunner, Tex.; financial secretary, W. J. Peters, 2319 Chartres street.

a No. 67, QUINCY, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trade and Labor Hall, 619 Main street. President, L. S. Hull, 1315 Vermont street; recording secretary, F. G. Ernest, 828 Madison street; financial secretary, John M. Redmond, 731½ Main street.

c No. 68, DENVER, COLO.—Meets every Monday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 324 Charles Building. President, Geo. E. Winters, Box 614; recording

secretary, G. G. Macy, Box 614; financial secretary, C. F. Oliver, Box 614.

b No. 69, DALLAS, TEX.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Hall, Main and Ervay streets. President, E. F. Manett, 285 Floyd street; recording secretary, W. J. Gray, 527 Commerce street; financial secretary, J. S. Gibbs, 311 Live Oak street.

a No. 70, CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO.—Meets first and second Wednesday following the 10th of month at (first) 126 E. Bennett avenue; (second) 210 Victor avenue, Victor. President, F. C. Burford, Box 684; recording secretary, C. R. Douglas, Box 684; financial secretary, E. P. Steen, Box 684.

a No. 71, LANCASTER, PA.—Meets second and last Sundays of each month, 10 a. m., at Central Labor Union Hall, 22 South Queen street. President, J. W. Braun, 315 West James street; recording secretary, Simeon H. Suter, 321 East Frederick street; financial secretary, Wm. O'Connor, 446 South Christian street.

a No. 72, WACO, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights at Labor Hall, Sixth and Franklin streets. President, J. W. Thagard, 1215 Baylor street; recording secretary, C. E. Smith, 414 Washington street; financial secretary, C. F. Marrs, 1215 Baylor street.

a No. 73, SPOKANE, WASH.—Meets every Monday at Central Labor Hall, First avenue. President, M. V. Burr, 2013 West Fourth avenue; recording secretary, E. Lemon, Box 635; financial secretary, W. D. Nickson, 2603 Mallon street.

a No. 74, WINONA, MINN.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 67 East Third street. President, George Morrison, 510 Olmstead street; recording secretary, John P. Fromm, 467 East Fourth street; financial secretary, H. B. Kline, 510 Olmstead street.

b No. 75, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Trade and Labor Council Hall, 67-69 Canal street. President, C. Lawrence; recording secretary, Wm. Thornton; financial secretary, H. J. Carlin, 16 Lagrave street.

a No. 76, TACOMA, WASH.—Meets first and third Saturdays in Union Hall, 721 Commerce street. President, A. M. Craig, South Fifty-eighth and O streets; recording secretary, J. E. Wills, 4121 Thomson avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Young, 4110 Yakima avenue.

b No. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.—Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. at Masonic Building, Second avenue and Pike street. President, B. W. Bowen, 1220 Valley street; recording secretary, A. Gordon, 2724 Madison street; financial secretary, A. H. Garrett, 408 Wall street.

c No. 78, ATLANTA, GA.—Meets every Tuesday at Federation of Trades Hall, 14½ North Forsyth street. President, G. J. Foster, 54 Larkin street; recording secretary, Mose Deal, 18 East Mitchell street; financial secretary, C. A. Hardy, 40 Barton street.

b No. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Meets every first and third Monday at Myers' Hall, corner of East Genesee and Montgomery streets. President, H. Richter, 412 North West street; recording secretary, J. W. Hillman, 1105 Montgomery street; financial secretary, Wm. Riley, 141 Chester street.

a No. 80, NORFOLK, VA.—Meets every Tuesday night at Electrical Workers' Hall, 268 Main street. President, H. A. Brock, Box 232; recording secretary, W. C. Aris, Box 232; financial secretary, E. E. Mathews, Box 232.

a No. 81, SCRANTON, PA.—Meets first and third Mondays at Street Car Men's Hall, 222 Lackawanna avenue. President, T. B. Sturdivant, 8 Gordon place; recording secretary, M. K. Schenck, 626 Dettys street; financial secretary, D. Laverty, 101 Spruce street.

a No. 82, HENDERSON, KY.—Meets first and third and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Powers' Hall, First street. President, Sam Day, Third street; recording secretary, A. F. Braum, 327 Second street; financial secretary, A. J. Quinn, 318 North Elm street.

a No. 83, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Meets every Friday at Lipp's Hall, corner Third and Prairie streets. President, J. R. Barry, 1326 Fon Du Lac avenue; recording secretary, O. A. Blackboard, 829 Franklin street; financial secretary, Nick Daleiden, 846 Thirty-third street.

a No. 84, ATLANTA, GA.—Meets every Wednesday

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day in Atlanta Federated Trades Hall, 14½ North Forsyth street. President, John Rendley, Box 33, Station B; recording secretary, J. Farlstein, Box 33, Station B; financial secretary, Geo. Olwell, Box 33, Station B.

b No. 85, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets every third Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, State and Center streets. President, F. W. Froste, 532 Schenectady street; recording secretary, Edw. T. Acker, 909 Delmont avenue; financial secretary, T. J. Cleary, 824 Lincoln avenue.

c No. 86 ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets every Monday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 80 State street. President, Harry Rockwood, Frank street; recording secretary, H. E. Erhardt, 15 Lamberton Park; financial secretary, G. A. Dow, 96 South Washington street.

b No. 87, NEWARK, N. J.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, Dan Ryan, 193 White street, Orange, N. J.; recording secretary, N. Gillick; financial secretary, R. C. Crozier.

a No. 88, SAVANNAH, GA.—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner President and Whitaker streets. President, J. R. Dorgan, Box 316; recording secretary, John J. Kelly, Box 316; financial secretary, W. E. Field, Box 316.

a No. 89, GEORGETOWN, S. C.—Financial secretary, W. C. Baskires, Box 342.

b No. 90, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trades Council Hall, Room 24, Insurance Building, 890 Chapel street. President, John Salerni, 118 St. John street; recording secretary, J. Cullen, 79 Exchange street; financial secretary, F. Tanner, 156 Congress avenue.

a No. 91, EASTON, PA.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Jones' Hall, Center square, Easton, Pa. President, Wilson Moser, 249 St. Joseph street; recording secretary, T. A. Martin, 249 St. Joseph street; financial secretary, W. C. Pearce, 40 Wilkesbarre street.

a No. 92, HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month at B. of R. T. Hall, Arcade Building. President, H. S. Brown, Hornellsville Telephone Co.; recording secretary, A. E. Kline, Hornellsville Telephone Co.; financial secretary, R. Burdick, Hornellsville Telephone Co.

a No. 93, EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Smith-Fowler Building, on the Diamond. President, H. M. Cantor, East Liverpool, Ohio; recording secretary, S. G. Cowles, Box 382; financial secretary, J. T. Harries.

a No. 94, KEWANEE, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights in each month at Federation of Labor Hall. President, E. R. Hashinzer; recording secretary, O. L. Puttcamp, 711 N. Burr street; financial secretary, O. L. Puttcamp, 711 N. Burr street.

a No. 95, JOPLIN, MO.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Hall, Sixth and Wall streets. President, L. L. Haggard, 508 Amanda avenue; financial secretary, Chas. Nelson, Box 461.

a No. 96, WORCESTER, MASS.—Meets every Monday at Piper Hall, 419 Main street. President, W. D. Kendall, 5 Kendall place; recording secretary, E. J. Murphy, 419 Main street; financial secretary, S. A. Strout, 419 Main street.

a No. 97, MT. VERNON, OHIO.—Meets every first and third Saturday nights at Quindaro, I. O. O. F., Hall, South Main street. President, F. D. Morrison, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; recording secretary, J. C. Jacobs, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; financial secretary, O. D. Layman, Ridgewood avenue.

c No. 98, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets every Tuesday at Building Trades Hall, 1231 Arch street. President, F. H. Quarterman, 809 East Willard street; recording secretary, R. M. Brown, Colwyn, Pa.; financial secretary, J. S. Meade, 1231 Arch street.

c No. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Meets every Monday evening at Hanley Hall, 63 Washington street. President, Everett H. Eddy, 527 Cranston street. recording secretary, R. A. Ripley, 1 North Court street; financial secretary, Rowland Alford, 118 Vandewater street.

a No. 100, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Meets Thursdays at B. T. C. Hall, Bay street. President, G. B. Lampkin, General Delivery; recording secre-

tary, I. E. Salehwell, 740 W. Monroe street; E. J. McDonnell, 702 W. Adams street.

a No. 101, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Times Building, King and Center streets. President, John Ayres, Central Building; recording secretary, Eugene Sullivan (pro tem.), Central Building; financial secretary, Burr E. Giveans, 10 Washington street.

c No. 102, PATERSON, N. J.—Meets every Thursday evening at Helvetia Hall, 56 Van Houten street. President, Frank H. Hopper, 50 Haledon avenue; recording secretary, N. Merrick, 74 Bloomfield avenue; financial secretary, R. Clark, 37 Benson street.

c No. 103, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets every Wednesday (Executive Board Monday), 8 Wells Mem. Bldg., 987 Washington street. President, John G. McLaughlin, 111 Saratoga street, East Boston; recording secretary, F. L. Kelly, 605 East Fourth street; financial secretary, J. W. Barton, 126 Cherry street, Chelsea.

b No. 104, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets every Tuesday at Appleton Hall, 9 Appleton street. President, Leod MacLeod, 8 Lincoln street, Somerville, Mass.; recording secretary, Timothy F. Murphy, 18 Heath avenue, Roxbury, Mass.; financial secretary, Ernest B. Connors, 30 Winslow street, Roxbury, Mass.

a No. 105, HAMILTON, ONT.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Trades and Labor Hall, 17 Main street, east. President, John Watts, Cannon and Victoria avenue; recording secretary, W. J. Griffith, 266 Catharine street, west; financial secretary, Jos. Cully, 18 Kinrade avenue.

a No. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Meets Monday evening at Warner block, Room 9, second floor. President, Edward Riley, care of Bell Tel. Co.; recording secretary, George H. Leburg, 802 East Second street; financial secretary, William J. Torrey, 44 Park street, Jamestown, N. Y.

a No. 107, PITTSBURG, KANS.—Meets every Tuesday at Schielferbine Hall, Sixth and Broadway. President, Thomas Frew, 603 E. Seventh street; recording secretary, Rex Camblin, General Delivery; financial secretary, Paul Mattingly, care Home Telephone Co.

a No. 108, TAMPA, FLA.—Meets every Wednesday night at Carpenters' Hall, corner Franklin and Fortune streets. President, J. A. Arnold, 906 Tampa street; recording secretary, R. E. Andrews, 2208 Highland avenue; financial secretary, M. U. Smith, 708 Jackson street.

b No. 109, DAVENPORT, IOWA.—Meets every Tuesday at Danish Brotherhood Hall, 607-09 West Fourth street. President, J. W. Thomas, 909 Iowa street; recording secretary, N. Tyrrell, 226 1-3 Perry street; financial secretary, R. O. Prest, 611 Sylvan avenue.

a No. 110, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first Monday in the month at Mohawk Hall, Brodt & Yates Building, corner State and Center streets. President, A. J. Lock, 106 Wing avenue; recording secretary, A. D. Vanzandt, 19½ Mynderse street; financial secretary, Arthur Flansburg, 113 Fourth avenue.

a No. 111, HONOLULU, HAWAII.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Brooklyn Hall, Alaken, between Queen and Merchant streets. President, E. F. Dunn; recording secretary, E. P. Hartfield; financial secretary, M. Oleson, Box 144.

a No. 112, LOUISVILLE, KY.—Meets every Tuesday night at Germania Hall, 107 W. Jefferson street. President, A. A. Jones, Home Telephone Company; recording secretary, H. W. Rowlett; financial secretary, F. H. Weaver, 738 Washington street.

c No. 113, COLORADO, SPRINGS, COLO.—Meets every Friday at 122 Cucharras street. President, Jas. English, 5 E. Moreno street; recording secretary, Wm. Waldron, 122 E. Cucharras street; financial secretary, H. T. Paschal, P. O. Box 1057.

c No. 114, TORONTO, CAN.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Temple building, corner Bay and Richmond streets. President, J. F. Greenan, 219 Crawford street; recording secretary, J. H. King, 65 Wood street; financial secretary, F. E. Beckett, 61 Duke street.

a No. 115, AUSTIN, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Union Hall, over 1000 Congress avenue. President, P. G. Johnson, 97 Waller street; recording secretary, S. W. Johnson,

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Hyde Park Addition; financial secretary, A. E. Hancock, 812 West Tenth street.

c No. 116, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday at Brent's Hall, 534½ South Spring street. President, M. S. Culver, 730 Wall street; recording secretary, N. R. Baylor, 447 South Grand avenue; financial secretary, H. M. Scott, Examiner Building.

a No. 117, ELGIN, ILL.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Trades Council Hall, 102 Douglas avenue. President, D. J. Lee, 246 Villa street; recording secretary, James W. Burns, 414 Franklin street; financial secretary, E. A. Stonehouse, Western Hotel.

a No. 118, DAYTON, OHIO.—Meets Tuesdays each week at Deister Post Hall, 25 N. Main street. President, C. Y. Lohnes, Donnellsville, Ohio; recording secretary, Thos. E. Mast, 31 Willbee street; financial secretary, C. A. Rike, 311 Burkhardt avenue.

a No. 119, BLUEFIELD, W. VA.—President, R. S. Jones, Bluefield, W. Va.; financial secretary, E. H. Ballard, Bluefield, W. Va.

a No. 120, LONDON, ONT.—Meets third Tuesday in each month at Oriental Hall, Clarence street. President, G. Upshad, 569 William street; recording secretary, L. R. Folley, 189 Wellington street; financial secretary, G. H. Porter, Box 385.

a No. 121, DENVER, COLO.—Meets every Wednesday at No. 325 Charles Building, Fifteenth and Curtis streets. President, S. C. Swisher, 2421 Stout street; recording secretary, S. H. Cleary, 1223 Welton street; financial secretary, S. H. Phillips, 1627 South Emerson street.

a No. 122, GREAT FALLS, MONT.—Meets Monday at Labor Hall, 6th street, South. President, Wm. Daniels, 1420 8 av. N.; recording secretary, M. Potee, Box 385; financial secretary, D. D. Barnes, Box 385.

a No. 123, WILMINGTON, N. C.—Meets every Thursday at Allied Union Hall, over Atlantic National Bank. President, I. S. King, General Delivery; recording and financial secretary, E. C. Yarbrough, over Atlantic National Bank.

a No. 124, GALVESTON, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Cooks and Waiters' Hall, 307½ Tremont street. President, H. J. Aymes, 2008 M½ avenue; financial secretary, John A. Roffer, Thirty-eighth street and M½ avenue.

b No. 125, PORTLAND, ORE.—Meets every Friday at Engineers' Hall, 49½ First street. President, W. R. Heales, 1715 East Fifteenth street; recording secretary, W. S. Junkins, 248 East Thirty-fourth street; financial secretary, Louis F. Drake, 132½ Union avenue.

c No. 126, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at Labor Temple, Second and Main streets. President, J. H. Byers, 112 N. Cross street; recording secretary, T. W. Hollin, 600 E. 15th street; financial secretary, E. M. Perkins, 017 North street.

c No. 127, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Meets second and last Friday in each month at No. 18 Music Hall, Mechanic street. President, R. K. Johnson, 8 Lawton street; recording secretary, John Hughes, 8 Lawton street; financial secretary, H. B. Miller, 47 Guion place.

a No. 128, ALTON, ILL.—Meets every first and third Fridays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 325 State street. President, Albert Foster, 607 Easton street; recording secretary, L. T. Pates, General Delivery; financial secretary, W. H. Reed, 409 B East Eighth street.

a No. 129, NASHVILLE, TENN.—Meets every Saturday night at Labor Advocate Hall. President, C. Snider, 301 Church street; recording secretary, D. R. Johnson, 301 Church street.

c No. 130, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Meets every second and fourth Thursdays at Castle Hall, 626 Commercial place. President, H. J. Marchadie, 1531 Mandeville street; recording secretary, Wm. Fisher, 615 Third street; financial secretary, Henry Miller, 810 Henry Clay avenue.

a No. 131, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in each month at Montague Hall, 127 East Front street. President, A. Hosmuth, 213 West Ninth street; recording secretary, C. Johnson, Box 225; financial secretary, E. R. Yates, 842 East Front street.

b No. 132, SOUTH BEND, IND.—Meets every two weeks on Monday evenings at Central Labor Hall, South Michigan street. President, Otto Nichols;

recording secretary, William F. Qualls, Home Tel. Co.; financial secretary, Lawrence Henry, P. O. Box 803.

c No. 133, DETROIT, MICH.—Meets every Monday evening at 148 Gratis avenue. President, Geo. W. Baily, 292 Lysander street; recording secretary, E. S. Moore, 1371 Wabash avenue; financial secretary, W. F. Tewksbury, 181 Sandwich street, Windsor, Ont.

c No. 134, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets every Thursday night at 100 Franklin street. President, S. S. Grimblot, 100 Franklin street; recording secretary, G. O. Johnson, 100 Franklin street; financial secretary, Ray McElheny, 100 Franklin street.

a No. 135, LA CROSSE, WIS.—Meets every second and last Wednesdays of each month at Bartle's Hall, Jay street, between Fourth and Fifth. President, Ben A. Emerton, 333 North Ninth street; recording and financial secretary, J. L. Christie, 614 S. Fifth street.

c No. 136, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Meets every Friday night at Labor Temple, 210 North Twenty-first street. President, G. A. Leath, 718 South Twenty-first; recording secretary, W. P. Reynolds, 837 Roe street, Avondale, Ala.; financial secretary, J. E. B. Vincent, 2119 Third avenue.

a No. 137, ALBANY, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Beaver Hall, Beaver Block, Pearl street, near Beaver. President, George Phillips, 15 Van Woert street; recording secretary, Jas. Cook, 178 Livingston avenue; financial secretary, Frank Dyer, 52 Philip street.

b No. 138, FORT WAYNE, IND.—Meets second and fourth Thursday evenings at Knights of Labor Hall, Court street. President, Thomas Fleming, 202 North Barr street; recording secretary, George Hughes, 217 West Washington street; financial secretary, D. Mullen, 200 North Barr street.

a No. 139, ELMIRA, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Sundays at Trades and Labor Hall, Carroll street. President, B. R. Phillips, 712 East Church street; recording secretary, J. C. Marvin, 609 East Church street; financial secretary, J. K. Packard, 372 West Fifth street.

a No. 140, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, corner State and South Center streets. President, William Van Vechten, 205 State street, Room 10, Furman Block; recording secretary, G. W. Colony, 442 State street; financial secretary, John J. Dowling, corner North Boulevard and Clinton avenue, Albany, N. Y.

c No. 141, WHEELING, W. VA.—Meets every Friday night at Peabody building, Room 207, Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. President, L. E. Felman; recording secretary, R. C. Miller, 71 16th street; financial secretary, J. Lyons, 1109 Elizabeth street.

b No. 142, WHEELING, W. VA.—Meets every Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, Mutual Bank Building. President, W. T. McKee, 1203 Eoff street; recording secretary, George Gehring, 1310 Wood street; financial secretary, Joseph Lyon, 1109 Elizabeth street.

a No. 143, ASHTABULA, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month in Newberry block, corner Main and Center streets. President, H. A. Williams, care of Ashtabula Tel. Co.; recording secretary, H. Sherwood, care of C. W. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, B. H. Wright, care of C. W. Tel. Co.

a No. 144, WICHITA, KAN.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in each month at Red Men's Hall, over 400 East Douglas street. President, H. J. Holloway, care Independent Telephone Co.; recording secretary, O. E. Varner, 203 Exposition avenue; financial secretary, S. C. Pratt, 216 Indiana avenue.

a No. 145, SAGINAW, MICH.—Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month at Engineers' Hall, Genesee avenue. President, John Perkins, South Ninth street; recording secretary, F. D. Dunham, 1704 James avenue; financial secretary, C. V. Ross, 1325 Tuscola street.

a No. 146, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Meets every Tuesday night at Bartenders' Hall, 1110 Main street. President, E. M. Botsford, 106 Hicks street; recording secretary, H. F. Tonges, Box 204 or 231 Goddard avenue; financial secretary, J. T. Rooney, 16 Evergreen street.

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a No. 147, ANDERSON, IND.—Meets every Friday at Bricklayers' Hall, 909 Main street. President, O. Kendall, 915 West Third street; recording secretary, N. L. Kinkade, 615 Madison avenue; financial secretary, H. C. Minor, care of D. and M. Tel. Co.

b No. 148 WASHINGTON, D. C.—Meets every Wednesday night at Union Hall, 430 Eighth street, N. W. President, F. B. Sweeney, 429 Sixth street, S. W.; recording secretary, E. J. Plarr, 324 Thirteen-and-a-Half street, S. W.; financial secretary, W. J. Fish, 622 Third street, N. E.

a No. 149, AURORA, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, on Island. President, Chas. Monroe, 205 South street; recording secretary, Edgar A. Wood, 218 Benton street; financial secretary, R. J. Gilmore, 396 South street.

a No. 150 BAY CITY, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Center and Adams streets. President, James Hodgins, 1317 Eleventh street; recording secretary, S. N. Auger, 313 Wilson street; financial secretary, Charles Crampton, City Hall.

a No. 151 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Meets Tuesdays at Electricians' Hall, 35 Eddy street. President, P. O. Peterson, 51 Lily avenue; recording secretary, C. H. Hanson, 184 Fell street; financial secretary, J. C. Kelly, 50 Webster street.

a No. 152, FT. SCOTT, KANS.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Painters' Hall, 201 Market street. President, J. D. Runkle, 520 N. National avenue; recording secretary, J. E. White, 529 N. National avenue; financial secretary, S. P. Armstrong, 110 N. Judson street.

a No. 153, MARION, IND.—Meets every Tuesday at Riley Hall, northwest corner Third and Washington streets. President, W. C. Smith, 118 West Fourth street; recording secretary, J. A. Ingalls, 509 East Second street; financial secretary, J. T. Gormley, 2304 South Gallatin street.

b No. 154 ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—Meets every Thursday night at Turner Hall, Third avenue. President, Ambrose Ballard, Lock Box 103, Thirtieth avenue and Thirtieth street, Moline, Ill; recording secretary, Albert Fox, 2404 Five-and-a-Half avenue; financial secretary, W. J. Cooley, 602 Eleventh street.

b No. 155 OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—Meets every Wednesday at No. 4½ West California street. President, O. A. Waller, Room 13, National Building; recording secretary, C. F. Blocher, Care Mo. & Kan. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, J. C. Clark, 1020 West First street.

a No. 156, FT. WORTH, TEX.—Meets every Wednesday night at B. T. C. Hall, 210 Main street, third floor, Powell building. President, Frank Swo, care Kane, the electrician; recording secretary, Lee Stephens, 602 West First street; financial secretary, J. W. Wilkinson, 1202 Main street.

a No. 157, ELKHART, IND.—Meets first and third Thursdays of every month, Central Labor Hall, corner Main and Franklin streets. President, L. D. Whittig, Prairie street; recording secretary, Fred Livingston, Box 265; financial secretary, Asa Kintsler, R. F. D. No. 1.

b No. 158, TEMPLE, TEX.—Meets every Wednesday night at Electrical Workers' Hall, corner First street and Avenue A. President, Guy Briant, P. O. Box 335; recording secretary, H. S. Newland, 506 S. Eleventh street; financial secretary, F. J. Hewitt, P. O. Box 335.

a No. 159, MADISON, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month in Labor Hall, State street. President, John H. Bourne, 343 West Doty street; recording secretary, E. J. Winsor, 1149 East Gorham street; financial secretary, Fred Ingram, 530 West Doty street.

a No. 160, ZANESVILLE, OHIO.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at 7:30 p. m. at Building Trades Hall, over 208 Main street. President, F. J. Poyner, 5 Bell Flats; recording secretary, John Mangin, Kirk House; financial secretary, A. E. De Long, Route 8, Zanesville.

a No. 161, UNIONTOWN, PA.—Meets first and third Fridays at Trades and Labor Council Hall, Main and Gallatin streets. President, John D. Riffe, 116 Millview street; recording secretary, J. F. Morrow, 9 Commercial building; financial secretary, Wm. C. Lacey, 38 Wilson avenue.

b No. 162, OMAHA, NEB.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets.

President, J. P. Hannaher, 1700 South Twentieth avenue; recording secretary, W. C. Gould, Labor Temple; financial secretary, H. D. Packard, 1507 Binney street.

b No. 163, WILKESBARRE, PA.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Building Trades Council Hall, 31 West Market street. President, A. F. Lynch, 149 Coal street; recording secretary, J. J. McGlynn, 390 East South street; financial secretary, D. H. Ebert, 400 Scott street.

c No. 164, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Meets every Monday at Fehren's Hall, 168 Beacon avenue. President, J. A. Brennan, 1304 Washington street, Hoboken; recording secretary, Otto Bauer, 187 Griffith street; financial secretary, O. A. Kalgebehn, 940 Willow avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

a No. 165, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—Meets every Tuesday at Thirty-second street and Washington avenue. President, C. D. Frayser, 230 Twenty-seventh street; recording secretary, A. D. Richardson, 229 Twenty-ninth street; financial secretary, W. E. Brimson, 118 Locust street, Hampton, Va.

a No. 166, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CAN.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Hall, corner Market and Main. President, F. B. Capstick, 370 Selkirk street; recording secretary, R. S. Gordon, 653 William avenue; financial secretary, D. A. Elliott, 442 Bannatyne avenue.

a No. 167, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Old England block, North street. President, Fred A. Wood, 51 Briggs avenue; recording secretary, J. G. Crown, 81 Maplewood avenue; financial secretary, I. G. King, 84 Parker street.

a No. 168, PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—Meets Wednesdays at Bricklayer's Hall, Court Square. President, G. T. Henderson, Williamstown, W. Va.; recording secretary, J. R. Mayhew, Avery street; financial secretary, W. C. Vaughan, 1017 Lynn st.

a No. 169, FRESNO, CAL.—Meets Friday nights, 7:30 o'clock, at Electrical Workers' Hall. President, George Holden, 640 K street; recording secretary, C. B. Phillips, 104 Diamond street; financial secretary, C. C. Archer, 2929 Fresno street.

a No. 170, MASON CITY, IOWA.—Meets first and third Thursday evenings at Howe's Hall, corner Fourth and Main streets. President, A. H. Ramsey, 216 South Washington street; recording secretary, F. W. Roberts, 214 East Tenth street; financial secretary, J. D. Templin, 771 East State street.

a No. 171, ANN ARBOR, MICH.—Meets first and third Saturdays in the month at Trades Council Hall, northwest corner of Main and Washington. President, Claude Kittridge, 405 E. Jefferson street; recording secretary, John Sorenson, West Washington street; financial secretary, F. C. Phelps, 114 Felch street.

a No. 172, NEWARK, OHIO.—Meets every Friday night at I. B. E. W. Hall, 11½ East Church street. President, Charles Barr, 176½ East Main street; recording secretary, D. S. Hollister, 74 Oakwood avenue; financial secretary, S. C. Alsdorf, 81 Ninth street.

a No. 173, OTTUMWA, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Hall, East Second street. President, W. D. Farrell, Care Traction and Light; recording secretary, E. H. Trent, Care Traction and Light; financial secretary, T. F. Tracy, 549 West Main street.

a No. 174 ST. JOHN, N. B.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Foresters Hall, 38 Charlotte street. President, R. J. Cochran, 396 Main street; recording secretary, F. F. Miller, 548 Victoria street; financial secretary, William O'Connor, 44 North street.

a No. 175, BENTON HARBOR, MICH.—Meets every Wednesday, Robinson block, 110 Pipestone street. President, R. G. Moats, 126 Summit street; recording secretary, R. Emerson, 613 Broad street, St. Joseph, Mich.; financial secretary, C. C. Maddox.

a No. 176 JOLIET, ILL.—Meets every Wednesday at Trades and Labor Hall, corner Ottawa and Jefferson streets. President, Ray V. Allan, 425 South Chicago street; recording secretary, George M. Dow, 708 Second avenue; financial secretary, Dennis Wright, 313 North Chicago street.

a No. 177, PADUCAH, KY.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Labor Hall, corner Seventh and Court streets. President, H. Rawlings, 212 South Fourth street; recording secretary, J.

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Fisher, 501 South Sixth street; financial secretary, J. Farmer, 503 Washington street.

a No. 178, CANTON, OHIO.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Red Men's Hall, corner Haglette avenue and West Tusc street. President, W. V. Lecky, 1107 West 8th street; recording secretary, W. B. Thayer, 808 Lawrence avenue; financial secretary, S. K. Haines, 501 Lincoln avenue.

a No. 179, CHARLESTON, S. C.—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Turnverein Hall, 261 and 263 Meeting street. President, B. V. Madden, 302 Meeting street; recording secretary, J. J. Buerro, 154 Meeting street; financial secretary, Sam'l Webb, 141 Meeting street.

a No. 180, VALLEJO, CAL.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Labor Union Hall, Sacramento street. President, C. A. Thurston, 412 Alabama street; recording and financial secretary, R. M. Plunkett, 639 Kentucky street.

c No. 181, UTICA, N. Y.—Meets third Tuesday in each month at Labor Temple, Hotel street. President, John E. Greenwood, 82 Roberts street; recording secretary, Herman Wameling, 247 Seymour avenue; financial secretary, Edward Fox, 14 Brayton Park Place.

a No. 182, LA CANANEA, SONORA, MEX.—Meets first and third Monday evenings, 8 o'clock, at Knights of Pythias Hall, Main street, La Cananea. President, H. G. Selig, La Cananea, Sonora; recording secretary, C. J. Barker, La Cananea, Sonora; financial secretary, O. P. Gray, La Cananea, Sonora.

b No. 183, LEXINGTON, KY.—Meets second and fourth Thursday nights at 117 North Mill street, between Main and Short. President, C. A. Mobyas, 330 Walnut street; recording secretary, John Crowe, 177 North Limestone street; financial secretary, C. M. Mynheir, 554 Pemberton avenue.

a No. 184, GALESBURG, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, 10 East Main street. President, J. H. Shull, 266 Duffied avenue; recording secretary, F. W. Johans, 376 East North street; financial secretary, Glenn McGowan, 511 Clark street.

a No. 185, HELENA, MONT.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, Main street, Atlas Block. President, Alex. Jones, Box 267; recording secretary, Herman Johnson, Box 267; financial secretary, Richard Cap, Box 267.

c No. 186, HARTFORD, CONN.—Meets every Tuesday at Union Painters' Hall, 235 Asylum street. President, W. H. Amons, 32 Church street; recording secretary, J. P. Rohan, 41 Dean street; financial secretary, G. B. Warner, 230 Asylum street.

a No. 187, OSHKOSH, WIS.—Meets every Tuesday at N. A. S. E. Hall, State and Otter streets. President, P. S. Bixby, 140 Pearl street; recording secretary, C. W. Quinn, 19 Monroe avenue; financial secretary, Robert Waters, 137 Wangoo street.

a No. 188, YAZOO CITY, MISS.—Meets every Sunday afternoon at Carpenters' Hall, Main street. President, B. Ford, Yazoo City, Miss.; recording secretary, W. G. Cole, P. O. Box 325, Yazoo City; financial secretary, W. G. Cole, P. O. Box 325, Yazoo City.

No. 189, QUINCY, MASS.—Meets every Tuesday at Keating Hall, 45 Canal street. President, John E. Lynch, 53 Coddington street; recording secretary, H. B. Weston, Hayward avenue; financial secretary, Edmond E. Powers, 16 Flaxon avenue.

b No. 190, NEWARK, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings at Lyceum Hall, 301 Plain street. President, John C. Brennen, 214 Lafayette street; recording secretary, William Varley, 250 Clifton avenue; financial secretary, Joseph R. Hoch, 214 Lafayette street.

a No. 191, EVERETT, WASH.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Temple, 2820 Lombard street. President, Severn Petterson, 3008 Federal street; recording secretary, W. H. Riggs, 3209 Oaks avenue; financial secretary, C. P. Butler, 2008 Rockefeller avenue.

a No. 192, MEMPHIS, TENN.—Meets Tuesday evening at Labor Temple, 354 Second street. President, George A. Hulbert, 208 Adams street; recording secretary, R. L. Taylor, 167 Desoto street; financial secretary, C. L. Hamilton, 208 Adams street.

b No. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Meets every Tues-

day at I. B. E. W. Hall, 210½ S. Fifth street. President, B. U. Spears, General Delivery; recording secretary, G. F. Anderson, 548 West Canady street; financial secretary, W. E. Oliver, 222 W. Fifth street.

a No. 194, SHREVEPORT, LA.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Hall, corner of Texas and Common street. President S. E. Blodgett, Shreveport Telephone Company; recording secretary, E. R. Majors, Crescent Hotel; financial secretary, W. A. Holt, 1107 Reynolds street.

a No. 195, DANBURY, CONN.—Meets every fourth Wednesday at Concordia Hall, 10 and 13 Ives street. President, Sidney H. Smith, 24 Lake avenue; recording secretary, Geo. S. Hoyt, 309 Main street; financial secretary, A. G. Hawker, 349 Main street.

a No. 196, ROCKFORD, ILL.—Meets first and third Fridays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 309½ West State street. President, Clarence Bennett, 414 S. Madison street; recording secretary, Harry J. Miller, 534 Woodlawn avenue; financial secretary, L. C. Williamson, 528 W. State street.

a No. 197, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—Meets second Wednesday of each month at Painters' Union Hall, West Side Court House. President, J. J. Eversole; Lock Box 274; recording secretary, C. J. Winters, Lock Box 274; financial secretary, Wm. S. Briscoe, Lock Box 286.

a No. 198, DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Facade building, Room 1. President, F. Chalder, 57 Grand View avenue; recording secretary, Ed. A. Peters, care of St. George Hotel; financial secretary, J. N. Krah, Lock Box 103.

f No. 199, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets Thursdays at 8 p. m., Union Hall, northeast corner Eleventh and Chestnut streets. President, F. J. Lucas, Edgebrook, Mo.; recording secretary, J. Allen, 3880 Page avenue; financial secretary, W. J. Kelley, 2914 Madison avenue.

a No. 200, ANACONDA, MONT.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Union Hall, Main and Commercial avenue. President, Walter Hurst, P. O. Box 483; recording secretary, James A. Mara, P. O. Box 483; financial secretary, John H. Davies, P. O. Box 483.

a No. 201, APPLETON, WIS.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Master Builders' Exchange Hall, corner Edwards and Appleton streets. President, U. J. Deuster, 665 Appleton street; recording secretary, Wm. F. Kerns, 805 North Division street; financial secretary, R. W. McGillan, 1019 Fifth street.

d No. 202, SEATTLE, WASH.—Meets second Tuesday of every month in Hotel Seattle building, Occidental avenue and Yesler street. President, J. Horning, East Lake avenue and Gaylor street; recording secretary, Gus Soderberg, Eighth avenue and Pike street; financial secretary, L. H. Brickley, 314½ Ninth avenue, North.

a No. 203, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Meets every Tuesday night at Odd Fellows' building, 7 and 9 Neil street. President, H. G. Eastman, 408 North Elm street; recording secretary, John C. McDonald, 1103 West Clark street, Urbana, Ill.; financial secretary, A. L. Chandler, 717 N. Randolph street.

a No. 204, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—Meets Monday nights at Trades and Labor Hall, Main street and Walnut alley. President, Arthur Fink, 562 West High street; recording secretary, Carl Kepsay, 147 Rose street; financial secretary, C. Chandler, 71 South Factory street.

a No. 205, JACKSON, MICH.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Hall, corner Jackson and Main streets. President, E. Wideman, 345 S. Park avenue; recording secretary, John Witt, 317 E. Main street; financial secretary, F. C. Lewis, 427 W. Wilkins street.

a No. 206, HAMILTON, OHIO.—Meets every Monday night at Monument Hall, High and River streets. President, R. Hall, Sixth and Sycamore streets; recording secretary, A. Hickman; financial secretary, Wm. Line, 317 North Eleventh street.

a No. 207, STOCKTON, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday at Masonic Hall. President, J. M. Burch, 29 North Eldorado street; recording secretary, R. L. Gill, 30 West Poplar street; financial secretary, H. Gooby, 15 East Lindsay street.

a No. 208, MUSCATINE, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Trades and Labor

Assembly Hall, 105-107 Iowa avenue. President, David P. Patterson, 412 West Sixth street; recording secretary, J. A. Lawrence, 1617 Mulberry street; financial secretary, W. F. Demorest, 410 Sycamore street.

a No. 209 LOGANSPOUT, IND.—Meets every Thursday, 7:30 P. M., at Washington Hall, corner Third and Broadway. President, F. Tam, 110 Sycamore street; recording secretary, W. F. Burns, 614 North street; financial secretary, N. Costenborder, 820 Race street.

b No. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Meets every Wednesday night at Room No. 1, Odd Fellows' Hall, South New York avenue. President, Geo. A. Orr, 139 South Mt. Vernon avenue; recording secretary, George F. McBride, 14 Surf place; financial secretary, George Smart, 1819 Hummock street.

c No. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Meets every Friday night in G. A. R. Hall, S. New York avenue. President, Harry D. Brown, 1806 Ontario avenue; recording and financial secretary, E. W. McCann, Alcazar.

c No. 212 CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Meets Wednesday evening at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine street. President, Charles M. Smith, 1727 Sycamore street; recording secretary, Harry Falquet, 505 Ward avenue, Bellevue, Ky.; financial secretary, Joseph A. Cullen, 952 West Sixth street.

a No. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Room 3, Ingle-side Block. President, A. H. Sellar, Room 3, Ingle-side Block; recording secretary, S. Harrison, Room 3, Ingle-side Block; financial secretary, T. G. Bird, 816 Richard street.

a No. 214, OLEAN, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday evening in Rafferty's Hall, over 156 N. Union street. President, J. E. Dower; financial and recording secretary, H. L. Green, 123 Hamilton street.

a No. 215, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, rear of Plateau Hotel, Chapel street. President, Lace Bowman, care of General Delivery; recording secretary, E. C. Waite, care of General Delivery; financial secretary, Wm. Lawrence, 318 Market street.

b No. 216 OWENSBORO, KY.—Meets Tuesday, 7:30 P. M., at 325 West Main street, corner Main and Elizabeth streets. President, A. D. Faught, 326 St. Elizabeth street; recording secretary, E. L. Mitchell, 420 West Fourth street; financial secretary, H. A. Leishear, 117 Frederica street.

c No. 217, SEATTLE, WASH.—Meets every Monday at Masonic Temple, Second and Pike streets. President, E. L. Schock, 3015 Twenty-first avenue, west; vice-president, E. L. Jones, 401 Twelfth avenue, north; recording secretary, A. W. Esselbach, 218 Union street; financial secretary, W. W. Morgan, 450 Sixty-fourth avenue.

a No. 218, SHARON, PA.—Meets every alternate Friday night at Grimm Hall, West State street. President, C. D. Brown, Hubbard, Ohio; recording secretary, Chas. Ault, Rankin House; financial secretary, R. D. Hilliard, Box 80.

a No. 219, SULLIVAN, IND.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights at Electric Plant building. President, S. M. Riggs; recording secretary, J. E. Stanfield, Sullivan, Ind.; financial secretary, N. S. Worley.

d No. 220, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in month at Durand building, West Main street. President, P. T. Cotter, 98 Ontario street; recording secretary, C. H. Thompson, 25 1/2 Ontario street; financial secretary, E. C. Thompson, 14, 435 Main street, East.

b No. 221, BEAUMONT, TEXAS.—Meets every Friday at 7:30 P. M. at Furey's Hall, on The Triangle. President, William Urquhart, Care Independent Tel. Co.; recording secretary, Thomas W. Brewster, Care Traction Co.; financial secretary, R. B. Delahunty, 2006 Railroad avenue.

a No. 222, LAFAYETTE, IND.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights in Labor Hall, Sixth and Main streets. President, A. M. Young, 1516 Center street; recording secretary, M. E. Williams, 422 Asher street; financial secretary, Walter Hawkins, 1621 Casson street.

c No. 223, BROCKTON, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays, Room 114, Arcade building, 139 Main street. President, Chas. E. Cole, 416 School street, Whitman; recording secretary, Harry R.

Allen, 46 Fuller street; financial secretary, Harry R. Allen, 46 Fuller street.

a No. 224, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Meets Friday in Weaver's Hall, 112 Williams street. President, Fred T. Roach, 594 Elm street; recording secretary, Harry H. Jason, 111 South Seventh street; financial secretary, William H. Curtis, 43 Wing street.

a No. 225 TOPEKA, KANSAS.—Meets every Wednesday at Trades and Labor Hall, 711 Kansas avenue. President, Sam Bayless, 1017 Lafayette street; recording secretary, C. H. Baxter, No. 2 Crawford Flats; financial secretary, W. S. Goodell, Box 14, 316 Monroe street.

c No. 226, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—Meets first Thursday evening in each month at Federation Hall, corner First avenue and Second street. President, L. J. Schranck; recording secretary, Frank Thomas, 125 F avenue, West; financial secretary, Alex. Sampson, 521 Third avenue.

b No. 227, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Meets every Wednesday night at Fox's Hall, Fourth avenue and Nineteenth street. President, J. L. McCabe, Box 208; recording secretary, R. J. Abercrombie, Box 208; financial secretary, J. C. Boyd, Box 208.

a No. 228, OIL CITY, PA.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at K. of P. Hall, Center and Elm streets. President, H. Bocel, 19 Grove avenue; recording secretary, W. A. Humes; financial secretary, J. W. Bullock, 313 Pine street.

a No. 229, MANCHESTER, N. H.—Meets first Tuesday of each month at Building Trades Hall, 843 Elm street. President, J. J. Farrell, 83 Sagamore; recording secretary, C. W. Warner, 75 Sagamore; financial secretary, Rudolph Sheer, 23 Boynton.

a No. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.—Meets every third Friday at Labor Hall, corner Johnson and Douglas streets. President, E. Routh, 62 Government street; recording secretary, F. F. McKittrick, 145 Chatham street; financial secretary, E. C. Knight, 200 Douglas street.

c No. 231, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Friday evenings at Lincoln Club Rooms, 66-68 Pearl street. President, L. B. Denton, care G. R. Elec. Co.; recording secretary, V. L. Faussey, 570 S. East street; financial secretary, H. R. Erdmann, 449 Terrace avenue.

No. 232, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets second Friday of each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, corner State and Central streets. President, William H. Purcell, 114 Union street; recording secretary, John Bourgeois, 76 Broadway. financial secretary, W. Edward Miles, 104 First avenue.

b No. 233, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Meets every second and fourth Thursday nights at Hibernian Hall, over 22 S. Tejon street. President, Jas. Fleming, P. O. Box 654; recording secretary, Robt. J. Clark, P. O. Box 654; financial secretary, F. M. Jahn, P. O. Box 654.

c No. 234, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays in each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, corner State and Center streets. President, J. L. Stockman, 123 Front street; recording secretary, Henry L. Rivers, 359 Carrie street; financial secretary, J. Finkenstein, 147 Clinton street.

a No. 235, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at International Hall, 1125 Vine street. President, Frank Anderson, 509 Bakewell street, Covington, Ky.; recording secretary, Cooney Woerner, 2640 Halstead street, city; financial secretary, Joe Earley, 2013 Breun street, city.

a No. 236, STREATOR, ILL.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Casey's Hall, 107 East Main street. President, H. M. Griffith, N. Bloomington; recording secretary, Geo. Duffner, 514 W. Bridge street; financial secretary, J. A. Shuler, 309 East Bridge street.

a No. 237, LORAIN, OHIO.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Wagner Hall, southeast corner of Broadway and Erie ave. President, R. C. Beebe, 424 Washington street, Lorain; recording secretary, C. A. Bemis, 218 W. Erie avenue; financial secretary, B. S. Smith, 210 Broadway, Lorain.

a No. 238, ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Meets every aSt-urday night at Central Labor Union Hall. President, R. S. Robinson, Care Western Union Telegraph Co.; recording secretary, F. E. Presnell, Care Asheville Telephone and Telegraph Co.; finan-

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cial secretary, E. H. Clevenger, 65 Woodfin street.
a No. 239, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—Meets every Tuesday night, corner Court and Willow streets. President, L. W. Gibson, 704 Edwin street; recording secretary, C. Kitchen, 702 East Third street; financial secretary, E. V. Lewis, 712 Second avenue.

b No. 240 PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets Thursday at southeast corner Darien and Vine streets. President, E. D. Harrison, 1711 Sydenham street; recording secretary, J. C. Boone, 2328 Coral street; financial secretary, W. B. Wharton, 1418 Borie avenue.

b No. 241, DAYTON, OHIO.—Meets every Monday night at Palm Garden Hall, 315 South Jefferson street. President, Thomas E. Fisher, 54 Logan street; recording secretary, C. H. Nolder, 217 W. Third street; financial secretary, C. Reiter, 31 Rung street.

a No. 242, DECATUR, ILL.—Meets every Friday night at Room 416, Powers' building, corner South Water and East Main streets. President, Robt. Windle; recording secretary, A. Frazier, Decatur; financial secretary, Geo. Marshall, Decatur.

a No. 243 VINCENNES, IND.—Meets Wednesday at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Second and Broadway. President, Louis Monimee, 724 Dubois street; recording secretary, Joe Ehart, 314 Lindale avenue; financial secretary, I. S. Johnson, 210 Vollmer street.

a No. 244, EAST MAUCH CHUNK, PA.—Meets third Sunday each month at Hess' Hall, Center street. President, Frank Thamarus, East Mauch Chunk; recording secretary, George Mummey, Box 194; financial secretary, W. W. Brown, Box 293.

b No. 245 TOLEDO, OHIO.—Meets every Friday night at 602 St. Clair street. President, J. Callahan, 912 Vinton street; recording secretary, Chas. Robbins; financial secretary, B. Gilbert, 721 Stickney avenue.

a No. 246, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.—Meets first and third Fridays of month at Druids' Hall, N. Fourth street. President, F. E. Wagner, Clarendon Hotel; recording secretary, Edw. Murray, Dock street; financial secretary, E. D. Richards, Third and South streets.

b No. 247, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, corner State and Center streets. President, Chas. P. Ford, 98 Church road; recording secretary, Herbert M. Merrill, 110 State street; financial secretary, R. C. Schemmerhorn, 340 Paige street.

a No. 248, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Federal Labor Union Hall, 153 East Fifth street. President, E. O. Jackson, P. O. Box 292; recording secretary, H. M. Elliott, P. O. Box 292; financial secretary, H. M. Elliott, P. O. Box 292.

a No. 249, St. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays each month at Trades and Labor Hall, St. Paul street. President, J. W. Johnson, St. Catharines, Ontario; recording secretary, J. Charles Clifford, St. Catharines, Ontario; financial secretary, Joseph Lappin, St. Catharines, Ontario.

a No. 250, SAN JOSE, CAL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Phelan Hall, First and Post streets. President, H. Folsom, 76 Edwards avenue; recording secretary, E. G. Derbidge, 579 South Second street; financial secretary, J. W. Hilton, 181 Delmas avenue.

a No. 251, PINE BLUFF, ARK.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carpenters' Hall, 112½ W. Banque street. President, B. R. Brenn, Box 248; recording secretary, J. D. Morton, Box 248; financial secretary, J. W. Johnson, Box 248.

a No. 252, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets third Thursday of each month at Ellis' Building, State street, next canal bridge. President, Charles Hefernan, 306 Jay street, continued; recording secretary, Ralph R. Lathrop, 6 Landon Terrace; financial secretary, Paul R. C. Peters, 14 Waverly place.

a No. 253, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Friday of each month at Federation Hall, corner First avenue and Second street. President, T. Weidlich, 1036 South Fourth street; recording secretary, R. L. Stafford, 500 Seventh avenue, west; financial secretary, A. Sampson, 521 Third avenue.

No. 254, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Switch-board

Men.—Meets second and forth Tuesdays at Machinists' Hall, State and Jay streets. President, A. M. Franchois, 258 Broadway; recording secretary, John H. Cornick, 808 Grant avenue.

a No. 255 HAGERSTOWN, MD.—Meets every Tuesday. President, Benjamin Diehl, Hagerstown; recording secretary, W. S. Croft, Hagerstown; financial secretary, John L. Thomas, Hagerstown.

a No. 256, CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at 7:30 P. M., at Trades Assembly Hall, 107½ Capitol street. President, T. S. Reeder, care of Southern Bell Telephone Company; recording secretary, F. Fisher, Home Telephone Company; financial secretary, C. P. Shively, Home Telephone Company.

a No. 257 JACKSON, MISS.—Meets Thursday at Bricklayers' Hall, 303½ West Capitol street. President, H. E. Pigford, Jackson, Miss., care The Edwards; recording secretary, J. M. Mullen, Jackson, Miss.; financial secretary, Irvin Hall, 643 South President street.

b No. 258 PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Meets every Friday night at Hanley Hall, 63 Washington street. President, T. J. McCarty, 163 Pearl street; recording secretary, E. Gonyea, 3 Gifford street; financial secretary, W. J. Spellman, 27 South Court street.

a No. 259 SALEM, MASS.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Washington street. President, G. E. Smith, 2 Orchard street, Beverly, Mass.; recording secretary, M. Leon Lewis, 4 Oak street, Danvers, Mass.; financial secretary, F. A. Coker, 41 March street, Salem, Mass.

a No. 260, SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.—President, A. B. Rodgers, 1415 Archer avenue; financial secretary, B. Bailey, South Omaha, Neb.

b No. 261, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Pythian Hall, 464½ Broadway. President, Ross Patterson, Imperial Hotel; recording secretary, W. H. Lavigne, 131 Clinton street; financial secretary, W. H. Owen, 42½ Carline street.

a No. 262, PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month at Trades Council Hall, 202 West Front street. President, A. Wagner, 331 East Fifth street; recording secretary, J. H. Hardcastle, 326 Clinton avenue; financial secretary, A. V. Searing, Jr., 144 Westervelt avenue.

a No. 263, SHAMOKIN, PA.—Meets Thursday evenings at 7:30, Room 7, Seiler Zimmerman building, Independence street. President, Harry T. Morgan, corner Pine and Diamond street; recording secretary, Rosser Samuels, 118 Poplar street; financial secretary, Ed. Roth, 248 South Wood street.

c No. 264 PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Bartenders' Hall, North street. President, M. C. Bly, 26 Newell street; recording secretary, L. L. Mullett, General Delivery; financial secretary, C. C. Rowley, 240 Tyler street.

a No. 265, LINCOLN, NEB.—Meets every Thursday night at A. O. U. W. Hall, 128 South Tenth street. President, Mark T. Caster, 2042 South street; recording secretary, Wm. Drummond, 433 South Eleventh street; financial secretary, Geo. W. Neally, 1124 L street.

a No. 266 SEDALIA, MO.—Meets every Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock, at Glass Hall, northeast corner Third and Samine streets. President, Louis Cramer, care Missouri and Kansas Tel. Co.; recording secretary, William Henermann, 311 East Eleventh street; financial secretary, Ed. McCoy, 1409 South Osage street.

e No. 267, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, State and Center streets. President, A. V. Gould, 465 Van Guysling avenue; recording secretary, H. E. Opyke, Box 353, Schenectady, N. Y.; financial secretary, John W. Cain, 50 Villa road.

a No. 268, NEWPORT, R. I.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Central Labor Hall, Thames street. President, F. A. Bloom, 1 Harrison avenue; recording secretary, C. A. Bloom, 28 Denniston street; financial secretary, C. W. Twomey, 5 Halsey street.

a No. 269, PRINCETON, IND.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights at I. B. of E. W. Hall, 106½ North Main street. President, C. F. Stevens, Independent Tel. Office; recording and financial secretary, L. S. Kell, 211 South Seminary street.

h No. 270, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at "Labor Lyceum," 64 East Fourth

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street, New York City. President, Geo. L. Fairchild, 8729 Bay 33d street, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, N. Y.; recording secretary, G. W. Townsend, 614 Bainbridge street, Brooklyn; financial secretary, J. Gamble, 2791 Eighth avenue.

a No. 271, ALTOONA, PA.—Meets first and third Monday of each month at Carpenters' Hall, Thirteenth street and Eleventh avenue. President, Chas. Downs, Howard avenue and Eleventh street; recording secretary, F. T. Kleffman, 1114 Twelfth street; financial secretary, Harry Stewart.

a No. 272, SHERMAN, TEX.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Odd Fellows' Hall, Walnut and Houghton streets. President, E. L. Dennis; recording secretary, E. A. Kurtz, P. O. Box 242; financial secretary, J. Dougherty.

a No. 273, CLINTON, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, Fifth avenue. President, J. J. Davie, 202 South Second street; recording secretary, O. A. Prest, 425 Dewitt.

a No. 274, MARIONETTE, WIS.—Meets first and third Thursdays at G. A. R. Hall, Main street. President, E. A. Golden, 822 Wells street; recording secretary, A. E. LaChance, 1313 Elizabeth avenue; financial secretary, F. E. McWayne, 1838 Stephenson street.

a No. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Trades and Labor Hall, Western avenue. President, Wm. Stines, 65 Sandford street; recording secretary, P. A. Peterson, 44 Jefferson street; financial secretary, C. B. Morey, 32 Miller avenue.

a No. 276, SUPERIOR, WIS.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Union Hall, Hammond Block. President, George C. Henry, 1712 Winter street; recording secretary, F. R. Anderson, 1927 Banks avenue; financial secretary, J. R. Tillotson, 1910 Thirteenth street.

a No. 277, KINGSTON, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Recorder's Room, City Hall, Broadway. President, H. H. Buckbee, 157 Washington avenue; recording secretary, Roswell Coles, 97 Greene street.

a No. 278, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Turner Hall, Third avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. President, Lewis L. Covey, 2014 Iowa street, Davenport, Iowa; recording secretary, John Golden, 2507 Third avenue, Rock Island, Iowa; financial secretary, Jay C. Mead, 1106 West Third street, Davenport, Iowa.

a No. 279, TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Meets first and third Sunday mornings, 10 o'clock, at Washington Hall, Eighth and Wabash avenue. President, L. G. Murray, 104 North Nineteenth street; recording secretary, Frank Wissel, 804 North Thirteen-and-a-half street; financial secretary, L. R. Dickerson, 509 South Thirteenth street.

a No. 280, HAMMOND, IND.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Long Hall, 247 State street. President, C. R. Shepard, 148 Douglas street; recording secretary, S. J. Carpenter, 47 Condent street; financial secretary, Frank D. Cooley, 250 Sibley street.

a No. 281, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Meets first Friday of each month at New Orleans, Calliope and Dryades streets. President, E. Berbrich, New Orleans; recording secretary, P. Badelat, 1480 North Robertson street; financial secretary, Wm. McConnell, 535 Bertrand street.

a No. 282, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at corner of 44th and Halstead streets. President, Wm. Thomas, 6004 Winchester avenue; recording secretary, Wm. J. O'Leary, 5321 South Wood street; financial secretary, Wm. Kemp, 3362 Archer avenue.

a No. 283, OAKLAND, CAL.—Meets Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 865 Broadway. President, C. J. Hogan, 865 Broadway; recording secretary, E. W. Davis, Vincent House; financial secretary, P. Klien, 369 Eleventh street.

a No. 284, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Schneiders' Hall, North Water street. President, S. B. Russell, 157 Lady street; recording secretary, William J. K. Sutherland, 16 Selden street; financial secretary, James B. Coyle, 84 University avenue.

a No. 285, FARGO, N. D.—Financial secretary, F. J. Becker, 408 Fourth avenue, north.

a No. 286, NEW ALBANY, IND.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Cigarmakers' Hall, State street, between Spring and Market. President, J.

B. Firster, 1823 Rear Market; recording secretary, J. P. Elliott, 526 Bulbertson avenue; financial secretary, P. H. Welch, 37 East Sixth street.

f No. 287, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets Wednesdays at Odd Fellows' Temple, Broad and Cherry streets. President, Wm. Weemes, 1812 Dailey street; recording secretary, Thomas Carroll, Palmyra, N. J.; financial secretary, W. J. Gillin, Jr., 1532 North Garnet street.

a No. 288, WATERLOO, IOWA.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor Hall, 215½ E. Fourth street. President, I. N. Wright, Lafayette street; recording secretary, W. E. Washburn, 128½ Sycamore street; financial secretary, E. W. Fisher, P. O. Box 764.

a No. 289, SANTA CRUZ, CAL.—Meets Thursday at Painters' Union Hall, 54 Pacific avenue. President, J. D. Barrett, 122 River street; recording secretary, E. A. Carr, Jr., Box 248; financial secretary, E. B. Lawrence, Box 248.

a No. 290, DANVILLE, ILL.—Meets first and third Mondays at business agent's office, 25 West Main street. President, Pearl Baum, 307 Oak street; recording secretary, Bert Smith, 214 E. Madison street; financial secretary, W. E. Crosley, 12 E. North street.

a No. 291, BOISE, IDAHO.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Union Labor Hall, 810 Bannock street. President, C. J. Brown; recording secretary, Walter W. Taliaferro; financial secretary, Thos. H. Martin, Box 525.

a No. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Alexander's Hall, 36 South Sixth street. President, G. W. See, 126 East Fifteenth street; recording secretary, M. T. Moss, 506 Eighth avenue South; financial secretary, F. P. Root, 518 Seventh street, South.

a No. 293, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—Meets every second Sunday at 11 a. m. at Sullivan block, Main street. President, Fred W. Pinkham, Holden street; recording secretary, Arthur A. Isbell, 80 Porter street; financial secretary, Edward S. Boylan, 18 School street.

a No. 294, MUNCIE, IND.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Union Labor Hall, third floor, corner Walnut and Main streets.

b No. 295, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—President, A. Malikoski, 112½ West Markham street; recording secretary, Bob Kirby, 1201 Burbon avenue; financial secretary, Thos. M. Kelley, 414 East 11th street.

a No. 296, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at 405 Main street. President, Adolph Neuwirth, 56 Dutchess avenue; recording secretary, Frederick Wiggin, 38 Bayeaux street; financial secretary, Jacob Ostrom, 37 South Bridge street.

b No. 297, PIQUA, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Plock's Hall, 114 South Main street. President, J. G. Ballard, Tippecanoe City, Ohio; recording secretary, C. M. Reed, 617 River street, Piqua, Ohio; financial secretary, E. C. Davis, 618 West avenue, Sidney, Ohio.

a No. 298, FINDLAY, OHIO.—Meets every Friday at Central Labor Hall, Main and Main Cross. President, Fred Oswald, Electrical Construction and Supply Co.; recording secretary, Frank M. Biggs, 208 Clinton court; financial secretary, C. V. Darrow, Electrical Construction and Supply Co.

b No. 299, CAMDEN, N. J.—Meets every Thursday at Dailey's Hall, Seventh and Burch. President, Edward Garvy, 818 Linden street; recording secretary, Peter T. Ward, 619 Cedar street; financial secretary, H. B. Fraser, 814 Linden street.

a No. 300, AUBURN, N. Y.—Meets Thursday at C. M. B. A. Hall, Franklin street. President, P. Hoodmaker, 20 Park avenue; recording secretary, C. N. Robinson, 63 Hamilton avenue; financial secretary, F. B. Cahill, 5 Church street.

a No. 301, TEXARKANA, ARK.—Meets every Wednesday. President, J. E. French, care Imperial Electric Co.; recording secretary, Geo. W. Baldock, care Gas and Electric Light Co.; financial secretary, J. F. Denison, care Imperial Electric Co.

c No. 302, PEORIA, ILL.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Carpenters' and Painters' Hall, 218 Main street. President, A. F. Bickerdt, 212 Wayne street; recording secretary, Charles Averell, 221 North Orange street; financial secretary, Louis P. Roche, 114 Greenleaf street.

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a No. 303, LINCOLN, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights of each month at Teamsters' Hall, Sangamon street. President, Otto Yarchow, Pulaski street; recording secretary, C. S. Ransdell, 529 Decatur street; financial secretary, C. E. Chouning, 302 Delevan street.

c No. 304, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Union Hall, 99 Orange street. President, W. R. Johnson, 773 Whitney avenue; recording secretary, W. M. Dutton, 542 Chapel street; financial secretary, C. B. Thorpe, 64 Center street.

c No. 305, FT. WAYNE, IND.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights of each month at Hibernian Hall, 1026 Calhoun street. President, C. A. Blyston, 638 West Third street; recording secretary, C. M. Smith, 601 West Third street; financial secretary, A. H. Meyer, 69 Elizabeth street.

a No. 306, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Central Labor Union Hall, 214 West Railroad avenue. President, Frank Quier, 112 S. Broadway; financial secretary-treasurer, C. Gilman, 508 S. 3d st.; recording secretary, S. E. Bippus, 421 S. 3d street.

a No. 307, CUMBERLAND, MD.—Meets every Wednesday at 8 P. M. at I. O. O. F. Hall, Centre street. President, Michael Gill, City Hall; recording secretary, Chas. Heater, 8 Main street; financial secretary, C. W. Prince, Ridgeley, W. Va.

c No. 308, BEAUMONT, TEX.—Meets every Tuesday night in Gray building, Pearl and Washington streets. President, E. T. Simmonds, 915 Forsythe street; recording secretary, M. E. Graves, 445 Orleans street; financial secretary, W. G. Miller, 515 Orleans street.

b No. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Meets every first and third Tuesdays of each month at Bardeners' Hall, Fourth street, near Broadway. President, F. Sims, 414 Caroline street; recording secretary, L. Worsham, Venice, Ill.; financial secretary, R. M. Snyder, 1608 Hall avenue.

a No. 310, STAMFORD, CONN.—Meets first Monday of each month, Wm. T. Minor Post, G. A. R. Hall, 442 Main street. President, Goodrich E. Risley, 192 Atlantic street; recording secretary, John J. Farrell, Glenbrook; financial secretary, Norman R. Wilcox, 109 Stillwater avenue.

a No. 311, BELLOIT, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Council Hall, West Grand avenue and Third street. President, Geo. Jones, R. No. 27; recording secretary, S. E. Bartlett, 422 State street; financial secretary, Thos. Heffernan, 122 W. Merrill street.

a No. 312, ROME, GA.—President, R. L. Maxwell; financial secretary, R. W. Callaway, 313½ Broad street.

a No. 313, WILMINGTON, DEL.—Meets first and third Fridays at northeast corner of Eighth and Orange streets. President, H. Warrenton, 101 West Sixth street; recording secretary, William MacKenzie, 809 South Harrison street; financial secretary, George T. Lyon, 422 West Fifth street.

a No. 314, TYLER, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Council Hall, South Side Square. President, F. E. L. Ivey, care of Bell Telephone Co.; recording secretary, W. B. Roberts, 501 West Houston street; financial secretary, W. B. Roberts, 501 West Houston street.

a No. 315, BATON ROUGE, LA.—President, J. H. Hawkins; financial secretary, H. A. Selser, 1011 Africa street.

a No. 316, OGDEN, UTAH.—Meets every Wednesday evening at Union Labor Hall, 362 Twenty-fourth street. President, T. A. Newman, Kingsford avenue; recording secretary, George M. Stoddard, P. O. Box 44; financial secretary, H. B. Hill, P. O. Box 44.

a No. 317, PORTLAND, ORE.—Meets every Thursday at Cooks and Waiters' Hall, 287 Salmon street. President, C. F. Canfield, 371½ East Burnside street; recording secretary, G. H. Lathrop, 547 Washington street; financial secretary, F. L. Crockwell, Box 644.

a No. 318, KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Franklin Building, corner Gay and Commerce streets. President, F. P. O'Conner, 605 West Vine avenue; recording secretary, J. O. Shelley, 305 Scott street; financial secretary, Jesse Waters, Care Southern Railway Shops.

c No. 319, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets second and

fourth Mondays of each month at Knights of Labor Hall, 535 Smithfield street. President, John F. Manley, 606 Harron avenue; recording secretary, J. W. England, 2013 Bluff street; financial secretary, William A. Kelly, 305 Wood street.

a No. 320, PARIS, TEX.—Meets every Thursday night at Electrical Workers' Hall, 208 S. Short street. President, Fred Mahaffey, 106 S. Wall street; recording and financial secretary, M. D. Hackler, care Citizens' Telephone Co.

a No. 321, LA SALLE, ILL.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month at Reed & O'Neil's Hall, Main street. President, J. Collins; recording secretary, Chas. Stuart; financial secretary, Noxie Dusch, 227 Buckman street.

a No. 322, KOKOMO, IND.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of month at Trades Council Hall, corner Main and Mulberry streets. President N. C. Jolliffe, 271 N. Lorine street; recording and financial secretary, C. E. Jolliffe, 271 N. Lorine st.

a No. 323, FAIRMONT, W. VA.—Meets Saturday nights at Musgrave Hall, Monroe street. President, H. S. Upton, Gen. Del.; recording secretary, T. M. Bennett, Gen. Del.; financial secretary, Geo. E. Allard, P. O. Box 607.

a No. 324, BRAZIL, IND.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights at Miners' Hall, 10½ West Main street. President, Andrew Flynn, 722 East Church street; recording secretary, J. L. Boothe, C. U. Tel. Co., 109 West Main street; financial secretary, L. M. Moore, 511 North Forest avenue.

a No. 325, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays at C. I. U. Hall, 79 State street. President, F. K. Spencer, 18 New street; recording secretary, Emmitt W. Sullivan, 120 De Russey street; financial secretary, William J. Bidwell, 102 Lewis street.

a No. 326, CONNELLSVILLE, PA.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rutsek's Hall, corner Main and Arch streets. President, Morris L. Williams, Dunbar, Pa.; recording secretary, M. A. Hopwood, Kelly House, Connelville; financial secretary, P. T. McDonald, 240 East Main street.

a No. 327, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Meets first and third Mondays at Labor Hall, Clematis avenue. President, Frank K. Waters, Box 174; recording secretary, J. E. Bell, Box 235; financial secretary, James E. Chambers, Box 300.

a No. 328, OSWEGO, N. Y.—Meets every second Wednesday evening, Trades and Labor Hall, West First, between Bridge and Oneida streets. President, John Goodwin, 318 Walnut street; recording secretary, J. J. Glynn, 69 East Cayuga street; financial secretary, Frank Gallagher, 79 East Eighth street.

a No. 329, SHELBYVILLE, IND.—Meets every Friday night at Union Labor Hall, Public Square. President, Alfred C. Lee, 26 Second street; recording secretary, Frank Shewmon, West Jackson street; financial secretary, A. C. Lee, 26 Second street.

f No. 330, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Electrical Workers' Hall, 1333 Grand avenue. President, R. B. Weaver, 1018 Baltimore avenue; recording secretary, Earl C. Zoll, 1109 Charlotte street; financial secretary, Geo. Lewis, 1426 Campbell street.

a No. 331, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Meets first and third Mondays each month at Phil Daly's Hose Company's Hall, Second avenue. President, E. J. Dougherty, Hamilton avenue; recording secretary, Wm. Roop, Broadway; financial secretary, John Coles, Jr., 317 Willow avenue.

a No. 332, SAULTE STE. MARIE, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays, Arlington street. President, David Harvey, 821 Lizzie street; recording secretary, H. E. Sheeley, 423 E. Spruce; financial secretary, Ben Bainbridge, 807½ John street.

a No. 333, EMPORIA, KANS.—Meets every Tuesday night at 323½ Commercial street. President, E. McKinsey, 101 South West street; recording secretary, W. M. Johnson, 709 Merchant street; financial secretary, W. C. Prince, 210 South Merchant street.

a No. 334, BELLINGHAM, WASH.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Eagles' Hall, corner Elk and Magnolia streets. President, R. U. Muffy; recording and financial secretary, H. H. Horton, 1114 Ellis street.

a No. 335, SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Meets every Sat-

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urday night in Bricklayers' Hall, 321 Boonville street. President, G. H. Robinson, 223 East Chestnut street; recording secretary, L. T. Mitchell, Home Telephone Company; financial secretary, R. M. Sutton, 808 North Jefferson street.

a No. 336, OSKALOOSA, IOWA.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Engineers' Hall, West High avenue. President, Jas. Poling, Oskaloosa; recording secretary, John Teas, Oskaloosa; financial secretary, G. W. Gordon, 207 E. Third avenue.

a No. 337, PARSONS, KANS.—Meets first and third Fridays in each month in City Hall, Eighteenth street, between Forest and Johnson avenues. President, Frank Heller, 2126 Crawford avenue; recording secretary, Dan Parks, 1620 Gabriel avenue; financial secretary, Roy B. Power, 1117 South Sixteenth street.

a No. 338 DENISON, TEXAS.—Meets every Thursday night at Grayson Co. Tel. Office, 112 South Rusk avenue. President, J. W. Acree, 101 East Day street; recording secretary, W. Harper, Box 554; financial secretary, W. L. Porter, Care Grayson Co. Tel. Co.

a No. 339 STERLING, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Labor Hall, 308 Locust street. President George H. Thomas; recording secretary, W. D. Boehm, 313 East Third street; financial secretary, R. L. Fairbrother, 1011 First avenue.

c No. 340 SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Meets first and third Mondays at Pythian Castle, Ninth and I streets. President, George H. Curtis, 904 Tea street; recording secretary, E. G. Fletcher, Pythian Castle; financial secretary, Carl W. Beaton, 1622 I street.

a No. 341, OTTAWA, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Gebhardt's Hall, 630 West Madison street. President, Wm. L. Spore, 119 W. Washington street; financial secretary, T. A. Stone, Cen. Union Tel. Co.

a No. 342, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.—Meets first and third Thursdays, E. J. Ryan's Hall, corner Third avenue and Ninth street. President, Geo. J. Wolf, 1709 Fourth avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.; recording secretary, Chas. Cook, 621 Eighth street, Beaver Falls, Pa.; financial secretary, J. L. Allwine, 654 Case street, Rochester, Pa.

a No. 343, NORWICH, CONN.—Meets fourth Wednesday at Carpenters' Hall, Snetucket street. President, J. M. Fillmore, 23 Spring street; recording secretary, Wm. M. Laren, 26-28 Broadway; financial secretary, Walter Holden, 150 Main street.

a No. 344, NEW LONDON, CONN.—Meets first and third Fridays at Bacon block, State street. President, W. H. Vibber, 24 Mountain avenue; recording secretary, C. C. Comstock, 5 Franklin street; financial secretary, John S. Loveless, 11 Berkley avenue.

a No. 345 MOBILE, ALA.—Meets Monday night of each week at Central Trades Council Hall, 67 St. Francis street. President, W. E. Pruvitt, 310 Charleston street; recording secretary, V. I. Smith, 253 Congress street; financial secretary, S. M. Frank, 206 Adams street.

a No. 346, FORT SMITH, ARK.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at K. of P. Hall, over 708 Gar. avenue. President, C. P. Rowe, S. D. and Twelfth street; recording secretary, J. P. Hamilton, 305 South Tenth street; financial secretary, W. H. McDonald, 710 South Eleventh and H streets.

a No. 347, PERU, IND.—Meets every Monday night at Railroad Men's Hall, corner Fifth and Broadway. President, Elmer Burlingame, 406 East Third street; recording secretary, W. H. Pepper, care of General Delivery; financial secretary, S. C. La Boyteaux, 261 East Ninth street.

a No. 348, CALGARY, PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY, CANADA.—Financial secretary, C. Oswald Rourke, Calgary, Province of Alberta, Northwestern Territory, Canada.

No. 349, MIAMI, FLA.—Meets first and third Mondays in Electrical Hall, Fourteenth street. President, W. D. Avery, Fourth street; recording and financial secretary, R. D. Taylor, 305 Third street.

a No. 350, HANNIBAL, MO.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 121 South Main street. President, J. C. Watts, care of Bell Telephone Co.; recording secretary, Geo. M. Jackson, 413 Hill

street; financial secretary, Jno. B. Doolittle, 810 Center street.

a No. 351, MERIDEN, CONN.—Meets first and third Wednesdays each month at Turners' Hall, Pratt street. President, John J. Buckley, 29 Pratt street, Meriden, Conn.; recording secretary, Chas. Bellows, 16 Bristol street, Wallingford, Conn.; financial secretary, A. E. Cooke, Crown street, Meriden, Conn.

a No. 352, LANSING, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor Hall, Washington avenue, north. President, Wm. Hunter, 923 Kalamazoo street, west; recording secretary, Chas. Edington, 111 Short street; financial secretary, L. J. Carr, 523 Capitol avenue, north.

b No. 353 TORONTO, CAN.—Meets first and third Mondays at Labor Temple, near corner Church and Shuter streets. President William O'Brien, 66 Mansfield avenue; recording secretary, W. C. Thornton, 26 Czar street; financial secretary, L. E. Thornton, 26 Czar street.

c No. 354, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Meets every Thursday at Federation of Labor Hall, corner South and State streets. President, H. D. Fairchild, P. O. Box 213; recording secretary, E. Delm, P. O. Box 213; financial secretary, W. H. Meldrum, P. O. Box 213.

b No. 355, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at First National Bank building, Wilkinsburg, Pa. President, W. J. Wigginton, 211 Ninth avenue, Homestead; recording secretary, W. G. McGettigan, East Pittsburg; financial secretary, Geo. W. Smith, P. O. Box 333, Braddock, Pa.

b No. 356, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets every Monday in Electrical Workers' Hall, 1333 Grand avenue. President, Sam H. Hawkins, 1833 Grand avenue; recording secretary, F. J. Schadel, 1333 Grand avenue; financial secretary, C. F. Drolinger, 1333 Grand avenue.

No. 357, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets first Thursday on or after the 15th at Advocate Office, Butler block. President, John Sheridan, 17 High street; recording secretary, Edward Conway, Frederick road; financial secretary, George Judge, 498 Broad street.

a No. 358, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Carpenters' Union Hall, Stricker's Building, 138 Smith street. President, J. C. O'Connell, 345 State street; recording secretary, L. C. Mitchell, 212 High street; financial secretary, Jay Franke, 199 High street.

a No. 359, IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH.—Meets first Thursday, Odd Fellows' building, 421 Stephenson avenue. President, Quirin Stephany, care of Electric Light Office; recording secretary, Elmer Croll, 1025 River avenue; financial secretary, Conrad Carlson, 1120 River avenue.

a No. 360, SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Hall, Syndicate block. President, M. G. Lacy, care Citizens' Tel. Co.; recording secretary, L. H. Snyder, care N. U. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, Chas. Height, care Citizens' Tel. Co.

a No. 361, LAWRENCE, KANS.—President, Joseph Badsky, 501 Alabama street; recording secretary, James Hart, West Elliot street.

a No. 362 KANKAKEE, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Painters' Hall, corner of Court street and Schuyler avenue. President, Charles C. Riely, 234 Fifth avenue; recording secretary, Neil Madigan; financial secretary, A. Radcliffe, Box 731.

a No. 363 MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Meets Thursday at 7:30 P. M. at Union Hall, 20½ South Perry street. President, W. D. Nicholson, 510 Jefferson street; recording secretary, John W. Alford, 113 North Decatur street; financial secretary, W. D. Bivins, 218 Columbus street.

a No. 364, GUTHRIE, OKLA.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Armory Hall, 109 West Harrison avenue. President, Art Carpenter; recording secretary, W. F. C. Perry; financial secretary, A. H. Harmon, 324 Springer street.

b No. 365 FULTON, MO.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at no regular hall. President, Herman Glahn; recording and financial secretary, Harry Tripp, 805 Walnut street.

a No. 366, ALLENTOWN, PA.—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at Nagle's Hall, corner Seventh and Turner streets. President, J. S.

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Hoffman, 1315 Court street; recording secretary, John F. Gaffney, 183 Tilghman street; financial secretary, Chas. Hoffman, 1315 Court street.

e No. 367, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets first and third Saturdays of month in Rosenberg's Hall, Granite City, Ill. President, J. G. Jones, Granite City, Ill.; recording secretary, Nelson Boland, Granite City, Ill.; financial secretary, W. H. Shelton, Box 203, Granite City, Ill.

f No. 368, New York, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, Union Hall, 1591 Second avenue. President, Morris Goldlust, 1634 Lexington avenue; recording secretary, James Wellington, 302 W. 129th street; financial secretary, J. J. McCarthy, 202 E. 96th street.

c No. 369, Louisville, Ky.—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Beck's Hall, Jefferson street, between First and Second streets. President, Oscar Dunn, 717 Thirteenth street; recording secretary, A. M. Maxey, 1442 Everett avenue; financial secretary, D. Butterfield, 1767 Wilson ave.

cg No. 370, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Friday in Recording Secretary's Room, 744½ San Julian street. President, C. B. Gordon, 312 East Sixth street; recording secretary, W. M. Baker, 744½ San Julian street; financial secretary, Hal Hamner, 319 West Avenue 51.

a No. 371, Redding, Cal.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Horn's Hall, 516 California street. President, John T. Reed, Golden Eagle Hotel; recording secretary, J. C. Powel, Temple Hotel; financial secretary, D. W. Rathburn, 828 Gold street.

a No. 372, Boone, Iowa.—Meets first and third Fridays at North Side Union Hall, 917 Tenth street. President, H. C. Elliott, 515 Tenth street; recording and financial secretary, A. J. Berl, 1556 Fifth street.

a No. 373, Oneida, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of every month at Trades Assembly Hall, 20 James street. President, F. W. Brickley; recording and financial secretary, W. H. Percival, 14 Prospect street.

a No. 374, Escanaba, Mich.—Meets every first and third Friday evenings at Lemmer's Hall, 310 Ludington street. President, J. H. Harkins, 516 Wells avenue; recording and financial secretary, W. G. Compton, 308 Wolcott street.

a No. 375, Jefferson City, Mo.—Meets second and fourth Sundays in each month at K. of P. Hall, corner High and Madison streets. President, M. P. Gaddis; recording and financial secretary, Geo. W. Fleming, 418 E. McCarty street.

a No. 376, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every first and third Mondays of month at Electrical Workers' Headquarters, 100 Franklin street. President, Thos. Queenan, 100 Franklin street; recording secretary, John Luebke, 100 Franklin street; financial secretary, James J. Lamb, 100 Franklin street.

c No. 377, Lynn, Mass.—Meets every Monday night at Carpenters' Hall, 62 Munroe street. President, J. W. Rudolph, 31 Charles street; recording secretary, Chas. E. Crockett, 32 Clinton street; financial secretary, E. L. Wood, 15 Herbert street.

a No. 378, Sheffield, Ala.—Meets Friday nights in K. of P. Hall. President, F. C. Brumbach; financial secretary, E. L. Howard, Sheffield, Ala.

a No. 379, Greensburg, Pa.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Glunt's Hall, corner East Pittsburg street and Maple avenue. President, C. M. Morgan, 226 West Pittsburg street; recording secretary, Martin McLaughlin, 219 North Main street; financial secretary, A. R. Mott, 237 Concord street.

a No. 380, Salt Lake City, Utah.

c No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Koch's Hall, 104 East Randolph street. President, F. A. Donoghue, 386 North Harding avenue; recording secretary, C. M. Hall, 183 Indiana street; financial secretary, A. O. Lauren, 449 Cornelia street.

a No. 382, Columbia, S. C.—Meets Wednesday nights at Independence Hall, over Independent Engine House, between Main and Assembly streets. President, W. J. Jones, 913 Oak street; recording secretary, J. B. Dodenhoff, 2025 Lincoln street; financial secretary, E. D. Wallace, 1400 Laurel street.

a No. 383, Mattoon, Ill.—President, Harry Schock; recording secretary, Ned Malaine; financial secretary, L. Morganstein, Fire Department.

a No. 384, Muskogee, Ind. Ter.—Meets second and fourth Thursday nights at W. C. F. U. Hall, corner B street and Broadway. President, H. C. Osborn, Muskogee, I. T.; recording secretary, T. C. Steatberg, Muskogee, I. T.; financial secretary, Guy McKellop, Muskogee, I. T.

a No. 385, Lawrence, Mass.—Meets first and third Mondays at Room 32, Saunders Block. President, John Hanley, 123 High street; recording secretary, W. Barlow, 305 Prospect street; financial secretary, T. H. Hogarth, 86 Andover street.

a No. 386, New Iberia, La.—Meets third Saturday of each month, Corinne and Maine streets. President, George Fay; recording secretary, E. R. Chivers; financial secretary, W. A. Broussard.

a No. 387, Freeport, Ill.—Meets every first and third Thursday nights at E. A. Blusts' Hall, Galena street. President, Robert Brine, Liberty street; recording secretary, Chas. Kuntz, 53 Ottawa street; financial secretary, Jas. B. Gaffney, 237 Douglas avenue.

a No. 388, Palestine, Tex.—Meets first Tuesday of each month at Power House Hall, Avenue A. President, S. B. Taylor, Reagan street; recording secretary, Z. A. McReynolds, in care Light Co.; financial secretary, D. E. Bostick, P. O. Box 834.

a No. 389, Paterson, N. J.—Meets every first and third Tuesdays in Columbia Hall, 462 Main street. President, F. H. Holmes, Lodi, N. J.; recording secretary, Charles Walton, 57 Twenty-third avenue; financial secretary, Geo. Twigger, 330 Market street.

a No. 390, Johnstown, Pa.—Meets every Wednesday night at United Workmen's Hall, Main street. President, W. O. Draucher, Cook Hotel; recording secretary, M. L. Lower, 245 Llewellyn street; financial secretary, Harry F. Davis, Cone-maugh, Pa.

a No. 391, Meridian, Miss.—Meets every Tuesday night at Painters' Hall, Second street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third avenues. President, W. F. Johnson, P. O. Box 70; recording secretary, H. F. Harwell, Thirty-eighth avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets; financial secretary, Fred Keeton, Nineteenth avenue and Twelfth st.

a No. 392, Troy, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday night in Red Men's Hall, First and Congress streets. President, Chris. Rasmussen, Lynn House; recording secretary, I. Seymour Scott, 18 Ingalls avenue; financial secretary, William P. Hayden, 510 Fourth street.

a No. 393, Detroit, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Johnson's Union Headquarters, corner Monroe avenue and Farrar street. President, G. A. Weisenhagen, 155 Antietam street; recording secretary, Sydney A. Smith, 368 Cass avenue; financial secretary, Burn. Tiffin, 247 Fourth avenue.

c No. 394, Auburn, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Mantel Hall, Water street. President, Thomas H. Mohan, School street; recording secretary, William C. Marsh, 69 North street; financial secretary, Mr. F. C. Atkins, 69 North street.

a No. 395, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month, Trades and Labor Hall, South Burdick street. President, Geo. C. Milham, 722 Stockbridge avenue; recording secretary, Burton A. Whipple, 322 E. Lovell street; financial secretary, Morris W. Doyle, 426 Woodland avenue.

f No. 396, Boston, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday at Seaver Hall, Paine's Mem. building, Appleton street. President, W. W. Emmons, 125 Milk street (basement); recording secretary, D. R. McGregor, 241 Minot street, Dorchester, Mass.; financial secretary, A. R. Young, 709 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

a No. 397, Quebec, Canada.—Meets first and third Mondays at Moisan's Hall, St. Helene and St. Anselme. President, E. L. Heureux, 394 St. Valier street; recording secretary, N. Mathurin, 238 St. Valier street; financial secretary, A. Bouret, 18 Levis street.

a No. 398, St. Cloud, Minn.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Puff Bros. Hall, 609 St. Germain street. President, W. Hedlund, 416 Seventh avenue, south; recording secretary, H. F. Hamlin, 204 Tenth avenue, north; financial secretary, F. B. Doten, 628 Eighth avenue, south.

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a No. 401, RENO, NEVADA.—Financial secretary, W. A. Cunningham, Box 81.

a No. 399, PORTLAND, ME.—Meets every Tuesday at Farrington block, Congress street. President, F. E. Sargent, 308 Portland street; recording secretary, W. J. Ingersoll, 3 C street, Knight-vell, Me.; financial secretary, A. G. Moody, 49 Mayo street.

a No. 400, OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Murphy's Hall, Sussex street. President, M. F. Mead, 34 Murray street; recording secretary, C. G. Keyes, 467 Rideau street; financial secretary, A. Seguin, 30 Water st.

a No. 401, BURLINGTON, IOWA.—Meets every Monday evening at Carpenters' Hall, Third and Jefferson streets. President, L. R. Sherrill, 104 N. Main street; recording secretary, W. F. Moore, 918 S. Third street; financial secretary, W. F. Moore, 918 S. Third street.

c No. 402, PORCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets every first and third Monday nights at 8 each month at Washington Hall, 115 North Main street. President, Andrew Bell, 26 Haseco avenue; recording secretary, Daniel B. Purdy, P. O. Box 240, Portchester, N. Y.; financial secretary, E. A. Moslander, 33 Palace place.

a No. 403, MEADVILLE, PA.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays at Central Labor Hall, Eiler block, Water street. President, Oliver Stockholm, Wallace street; recording secretary, W. N. Banta, Phoenix Hotel; financial secretary, F. A. Berg, 732 Liberty street.

No. 404, DENVER, COLO.—(Winders).—Meets every Tuesday at 512 Charles building. President, W. C. Metzgar, 115 West Bayard street; recording secretary, A. W. Gay, 1245 Clarkson street; financial secretary, Jack H. Cook, Hotel Midland.

a No. 405, HOUGHTON, MICH.—Meets every other Thursday at Union Hall, Shelden street, over Kroll's Drug Store. President, E. J. Porier, Houghton; recording secretary, T. E. Kirk, Houghton; financial secretary, R. H. Day, Houghton.

a No. 406, ARDMORE, IND. TER.—Meets Friday of each week at Union Hall, West Main street. President, E. M. Parker; recording secretary, John A. Ball; financial secretary, A. A. Holcomb, P. O. Box 346.

a No. 407, MARQUETTE, MICH.—Meets every second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Segel's Hall, Third street. President, O. H. Siewert, 339 Alger street; recording and financial secretary, C. A. Ellstrom, 424 North Third street.

a No. 408, MISSOULA, MONT.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Firemen's Hall, West Main street. President, C. H. Frey; recording and financial secretary, A. H. Holmes.

a No. 409, ITHACA, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays at Central Labor Union Hall, East State street. President, H. N. Welch, Spencer Place; recording secretary, H. W. Barnard, 202 South Cayuga street; financial secretary, O. Rittenhouse, 107 Wood street.

a No. 410, FITCHBURG, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. U. Hall, 5 Main street. President, Daniel McDonald, 6½ Congress street; recording secretary, R. W. Larrabee, 374 Main street; financial secretary, D. L. Toomly, 17 Blossom street.

a No. 411, WARREN, OHIO.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Maccabee Hall, corner Market and Main streets. President, J. E. Kidd, 13 Laird avenue, Warren, Ohio; recording secretary, J. W. Spargo, care of W. and N. Tel. Co., Niles, Ohio; financial secretary, E. S. Kelly, care of C. D. and P. Tel. Co., Warren, Ohio.

a No. 412, MANKATO, MINN.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Williams' Hall, corner Front and Hickory streets. President, W. C. Seslic, 429 Belgrade avenue; recording secretary, Chas. Brandon, 114 S. Fourth street; financial secretary, R. A. Anderson, Box 140.

a No. 413, MANILA, P. I.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Levy's Hall, Calle Exchange, 59. President, Frank Moffett, 144 Manila; recording secretary, R. R. Landon, General Delivery; financial secretary, Charles A. Schoendube, 144 Manila.

a No. 414, NORWALK, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Central Labor Union Hall, Whittlesey avenue and Monroe street. President,

Ralph Farley; recording secretary, Harry Stoughton; financial secretary, Adelbert Graham.

a No. 415, CHEYENNE, WYO.—Meets every first and third Mondays, K. of P. Hall, West Seventeenth street. President, F. P. Edlind, Box 513; recording secretary, Arthur Noe; financial secretary, B. M. Vance, Box 513.

c No. 416, ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Meets every Thursday at N. W. corner Seventh and Felix streets, Secret Service Room, second floor. President, W. H. Winters, 507 S. Third street; recording secretary, H. F. Howard, 313 N. Ninth street; financial secretary, J. A. Wells, 1620 N. Second street.

a No. 417, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Labor Hall, Ann street, between Johnson and Liberty. President, John Gilroy Mezger, 1 High street; recording secretary, Raymond Hathaway Williams, 215 First street; financial secretary, Thomas Perrott, 32 Smith street.

a No. 418, PASADENA, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday at Union Labor Hall, 34 East Colorado street. President, W. L. Preston, 425 Kensington place; recording secretary, Geo. E. Corrin, 151 Carlton street; financial secretary, R. H. Sylvester, General Delivery, Pasadena.

a No. 419, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—President, P. Trabue; recording secretary, J. A. Lemington, 1013 N. Church street; financial secretary, O. Sorrelas.

a No. 420, MOBERLY, MO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday nights of each month at Lincoln G. A. Hall, Reed street. President, Rieley Patterson, Moberly, Mo., care of Richmond Hotel; recording secretary, E. J. Hayes, 629 Culp street, Moberly, Mo.

a No. 421, WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, 8 Arcade street. President, W. C. Bangert, 10 Mundy street; recording and financial secretary, George Dickerson, 26 State street.

a No. 422, HACKENSACK, N. J.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month, Armory Hall, corner of State and Mercer. President, W. Kinzly; recording secretary, B. M. Bratt; financial secretary, E. Lozier, 195 Park street.

c No. 423, MONTREAL, P. Q.—Meets first and third Fridays each month at Arcanum Hall, 2444 St. Catherine street. President, L. R. McDonald, 2 Brunswick street; recording secretary, T. W. Rothery, 31½ Latour street; financial secretary, F. W. Cotten, 534 Antoine street.

c No. 424, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Meets every Wednesday at Paselien's Hall. President, J. V. Field, 459 Sixth avenue; recording secretary, William McFadden, National Soldiers' Home, Wisconsin; financial secretary, J. W. Daley, 496 Twenty-seventh street.

c No. 425, WILMINGTON, DEL.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at corner Eighth and Orange streets. President, E. B. Ferrel, 802 West Sixth street; recording secretary, H. Mason, 8 Riddle avenue; financial secretary, R. S. Hertzog, 1112 King street.

a No. 426, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Pierce Hall, High street. President, M. L. Schwarz, 49 Market street; recording secretary, G. D. Chapman, Miller avenue; financial secretary, A. R. Young, Kittery, Me.

c No. 427, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, Fifth street, between Monroe and Adams. President, A. L. White, 400 West Cook street; financial secretary, E. V. Higgins, 417 North Fourth street.

No. 428, BAKESFIELD, CAL.—Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month at 1803 Chester avenue. President, Wm. H. Murray; recording secretary, C. T. Collins; financial secretary, J. E. Baker, 904 19th street.

No. 429, COLUMBUS, GA.—President, G. W. Schultze, Automatic Tel. Company; recording secretary, S. B. Montgomery, Southern Bell Tel. Company; financial secretary, Frank Hudson, Southern Bell Tel. Company.

a No. 430, RACINE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Council Hall, corner Fourth and Main street. President, C. W. Bartlett, 310 Sixth street; recording secretary, F. M. Brooker, Box 247; financial secretary, J. P. Brown, 1521 State street.

a No. 431, FREDERICK, MD.—Meets every first

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and third Saturday at Farmer Hall, West Patrick street. President W. S. Gosnell, 25 South Water street; financial secretary, S. F. Gardner, 187 South Market street.

a No. 432 EAU CLAIRE, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Hall, corner Wisconsin and Barstow streets. President, George Steadrick, 245 Barland street; recording secretary, Chas. Anger, 218 Barland street; financial secretary, Carl Everson, 421 Hobart street.

a No. 433, FREMONT, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Germonade's Hall, corner of Park and Napoleon streets. President, Ed. E. McCarty, 337 Harrison street, Fremont, Ohio; recording secretary, R. G. Dunfee, 401 Ash street, Fremont, Ohio; financial secretary, Wm. P. Stevens, Fremont, care U. S. Telephone Co.

a No. 434, DOUGLAS, ARIZ.—President, J. H. Stewart; financial secretary, P. Bunting, P. O. Box 437.

a No. 435 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CAN.—President, J. L. McBride, 112 Adelaide street; recording secretary, J. S. Milne, 530 Ross avenue; financial secretary, W. Girard, 113 Hallett street.

a No. 436, ONEONTA, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Trades and Labor Council Hall, 143 Main street. President, M. J. Youngs, Sidney, N. Y.; recording secretary, C. L. Houses, 371 Maine street; financial secretary, J. D. Alguire, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

a No. 437, FALL RIVER, MASS.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month at I. B. E. W. Hall, 26 North Main street. President, T. D. Sullivan, 253 Fifth street; recording secretary, John E. Sullivan, 576 Plymouth avenue; financial secretary, H. A. Manchester, General Delivery.

No. 438, GREATER NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Electrical Car Workers).—Meets every Friday at Odd Fellows' Hall, 67 St. Mark's Place, New York. President, John W. Schmidt, 688 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; recording secretary, E. M. Young, 5617 Third avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; financial secretary, Julius N. Ehrenberg, 112 East Eighty-third street, New York.

a No. 439 ALLIANCE, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Jogg Building, corner Mechanic avenue and Main street. President, A. N. Stanley, 213 Main street; recording secretary, John J. Moser, Meadow street; financial secretary, H. J. Erhardt, corner Union and West Main streets.

a No. 440, GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Catholic Foresters' Hall, East Side. President, Geo. M. Huntington; recording secretary, C. M. Dougharty; financial secretary, J. H. Noyes, P. O. Box 554.

a No. 441, JANESVILLE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Assembly Hall, corner Milwaukee and Franklin streets. President, James Fraser; recording secretary, Ed. Barron, 207 Cherry street; financial secretary, Joseph C. Shuler, 56 Palm street.

a No. 442 SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Recording secretary, M. Van Patten, 214 Lafayette street.

a No. 443, KEY WEST, FLA.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Cigarmakers' Hall, corner Caroline and Elizabeth. President, H. L. Lee, 514 Southard street; recording secretary, Jos. H. Monticino, 500 White street; financial secretary, R. B. Gilbert, 514 Southard street.

a No. 444 RICHMOND, IND.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in each month at Carpenters' Hall, Main street. President, H. Johnson, H. T. Company; recording and financial secretary, L. S. Dixon, 205 South Fourteenth street.

a No. 445 BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at Trades and Labor Hall, corner of Main and Jefferson streets, third floor. President, William Evans, Care Citizens' Tel. Co.; recording secretary, V. R. Cummings, 65 First street; financial secretary, J. P. Long, Care Citizens' Tel. Co.

c No. 446 COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Meets Friday night at 179 North High street, Cordell Hall. President, J. H. Esmond, 408 Buttles avenue; recording secretary, H. B. McGuire, 86 Latta avenue; financial secretary, John C. McCoy, Citizens' Tel. Co., corner Long and Third streets.

a No. 447, PORT HURON, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in C. M. B. A. Hall, 935 Military street. President, Wm. J. McManus, 1504

Ninth street; recording secretary, H. S. Adams, Hotel Messenger; financial secretary, P. Leo Wittliff, 316 East Water street.

a No. 448, ANNAPOLIS, MD.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Arundel Hall, corner West and Church Circle. President, Max Geisler, 95 Cathedral street; recording secretary, O. J. Smith, 14 Cornhill street; financial secretary, A. Vallean, 121 Prince George street.

a No. 449, AUGUSTA, GA.—Meets every Wednesday at I. O. O. F. Hall. President, H. L. Harrell, 1118 Miller street; recording secretary, G. W. Harveston; financial secretary, M. E. Brown, care Stroyer Telephone Co.

a No. 450, TRINIDAD, COLO.—Meets first and third Thursdays, Poetry block, Commercial street. President, E. T. Drout, Tel. Co.; recording secretary, Joe Gayway, First street; financial secretary, John Nigro, General Delivery.

a No. 451, NEW DECATUR, ALA.—President, J. H. Mackin, Ala. Traction Co.; recording secretary, Jas. Foster, Box 36; financial secretary, W. J. Murphy, New Morris Hotel.

No. 452, PENSACOLA, FLA.—Meets every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. at Central Trades Council Hall, Old Armory Hall. President, Gus Boursette, 626 East Garden street; recording secretary, T. D. Adams, P. O. Box 793; financial secretary, W. C. Walker, 513 North Sixth avenue.

a No. 453, SUMTER, S. C.—President, R. A. Wilson, 108 Harrin street; recording and financial secretary, E. H. Lynam, 311 West Calhoun street.

a No. 454, MACON, GA.—President, Geo. Mitchell, 459 Elm street; financial secretary, N. T. Johnson, 535 Georgia avenue.

a No. 455, SHAWNEE, O. T.—Meets every Thursday at Vegiard Electrical Co., 127 North Broadway. President, B. E. Whittington, Shawnee, O. T.; recording and financial secretary, H. E. Brown, Box 421.

c No. 456, OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Mechanics' Exchange Hall, 6 California avenue. President, C. B. Griffin, 608 North Broadway; recording secretary, T. M. Johnson, 317 West Pott street; financial secretary, C. M. Small, 608 North Broadway.

a No. 457, KENOSHA, WIS.—Meets first and third Fridays at Schlits' Hall. President, F. O. Wood, 5 Park Court; recording secretary, Ellis Hogan; financial secretary, E. Parsons, 14 Park Court.

a No. 458, ABERDEEN, WASH.—Meets every Sunday, 12 m., at Longshoremen's Hall. President, Frank Ratty; recording secretary, M. O. James, 201 Heron street.

a No. 459, CORTLAND, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Martin block, Main street. President, John J. McMahon, Groton avenue; recording and financial secretary, W. H. Hartnett, 5 Sand street.

a No. 460, CHICKASHA, IND. TER.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights of each month at Riddle & King's law office, Bank of Commerce building. President, C. P. Bowen; recording and financial secretary, Charles A. King, Box 491.

a No. 461, LOWELL, MASS.—Meets every Tuesday at Bay State Hall, Central street. President, James E. Farrell, 107 Fulton street; recording secretary, J. M. McDermott, 100 Bourne street; financial secretary, Geo. W. Conant, 176 Cross street.

h No. 462 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets Friday at 8 P. M. at Lightstone's Hall, No. 1028 Franklin avenue. President, William Volkerts, 2734a Franklin avenue; recording secretary, N. O. Wagner, 4618a Bell avenue; financial secretary, Edward Mack, 1123 North Channing avenue.

a No. 463, MONTREAL, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA.—Financial secretary, T. Soucy, 468 Wolfe street.

h No. 464 CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Meets Thursday at 344 Ontario street. President, W. A. Campbell, 36 Berlin street; recording secretary, J. L. Wolf, 45½ Putman street; financial secretary, L. Kuback, 251 Woodbridge.

a No. 465, SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Meets each Wednesday at Snyder Block, Sixth, between E and F streets. President, J. F. Cameron, The Montezuma, Second and F streets; recording secretary, R. Heilbron, 849 Twenty-second street; financial secretary, H. Eckenrode, 606 Julian avenue.

a No. 466, BELVIDERE, ILL.—Meets first and third Mondays at Creston Athletic Club, 112 Logan ave-

nue. President, Jas. Thorn, 411 McKinley avenue; recording secretary, Walter Stage, care C. U. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, Wm. Pratt, 1002 Garfield avenue.

a No. 467, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Meets Monday at G. A. R. Hall, over 115 W. Eighth street. President, W. B. Lawing, 18 Bluff View; recording secretary, J. H. Brotbeck, 1019 E. Eighth street; financial secretary, J. W. Daubenspeck, Sherman Heights.

a No. 468, DOVER, N. H.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Weavers' Hall. President, James W. Flynn, 2 Huff street; recording secretary, C. H. Warren, 29 Chestnut street; financial secretary, John Cameron, 595 Central avenue.

a No. 469 YORK, PA.—Meets every Tuesday at 8 P. M. at Free's Hall, 42 North George street. President, Effinger Lucas, 245 East Prospect street; recording Secretary, Dwight G. M. Wallick, 124 South West street; financial secretary, George A. Geohrig, 31 High street.

a No. 470, HAVERHILL, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Boot and Shoe Makers' Hall, 31 Washington street. President, R. M. McDonald, 42 Pleasant street, Bradford, Mass.; recording secretary, D. McLellan, 63 Pecker street; financial secretary, A. G. McDonald, 18 Locust street.

a No. 471, MILLINOCKET, MAINE.—Meets last Sunday in each month at Mc Caffery's Hall. President, E. R. Hammons, Box 241; recording and financial secretary, Weston Lyon, care of Great Northern Hotel.

a No. 472 NORWALK, CONN.—Financial secretary, D. F. Griffin, 10 Haveland street.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

LOCAL DISTRICT COUNCIL, No. 1, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Mohawk Hall, Brodt & Yates Building, corner State and Center streets. President, B. A. Cawley, 77 Second avenue; vice-president, R. C. Schermerhorn, 340 Paige street; recording secretary, Chas. P. Ford, 98 Church road.

Local District Council No. 2, Southern New York.—Meets first Sunday of each month. Vice-President, Geo. L. Fairchild, 8729 Bay Thirty-third street, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, N. Y.; secretary, Stanley Nathanson, 1285 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second District Council—President, J. J. McLaughlin, 213 Maverick street, East Boston, Mass.; vice president, R. A. Ripley, No. 1 Court street, Providence, R. I.; secretary-treasurer, O. L. Dresser, Springfield Electric Co., Springfield, Mass. Meets quarterly in such city as council may direct.

Sixth District Council.—President, J. P. Connor, G. V. P., Union Depot Hotel, Dallas, Tex.; vice president, J. P. Broderick, 722 South Pine street, San Antonio, Tex.; secretary-treasurer, Lee Stephens, 601 West First street, Fort Worth, Tex.

BUSINESS AGENTS.

No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—P. Coughlin, 1028 Franklin avenue.

No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.—H. Myers, 2905 A Easton avenue.

No. 3, New York, N. Y.—G. W. Whitford, Arthur Wichmann, 145 East Fifty-third street.

No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—F. Friedman, 302 Grant street.

No. 6, San Francisco.—J. D. Mardis, 35 Eddy street.

No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Phil Bender, residence, 953 Van Buren street; office, 83 East Madison street.

No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.—S. D. Young, 302 Grant street.

No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—E. G. Smith, 32 Farmer street.

No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Neal Callahan, 1318 Forrest avenue.

No. 20, New York, N. Y.—P. J. McLaughlin, 149 North Portland avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 21, Philadelphia, Pa.—Charles Kirk, 1320 Vine street.

No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—C. W. Hurd, 1895 Waltham avenue.

No. 25, Terre Haute, Ind.—Robert Waggoner, 1115 Walnut street.

No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Edw. Nothnagle, corner Sixth and G streets, northwest.

No. 28, Baltimore, Md.—George Reese, 343 N. Calvert street.

No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.—A. W. McIntyre, 83 Prospect street.

No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio.—R. Gray, 83 Prospect street.

No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—A. Cunningham, Council Hall.

No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—Robert Kintzings, 30 Lincoln avenue.

No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—B. McGuire, 1318 Grape street.

No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—James Shane, 78 South Division street.

No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Wm. Bamford, 236 Washington street.

No. 55, Des Moines, Iowa.—Floyd A. Wallace, 1241 Fourteenth street.

No. 58, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—D. M. Ashmore, 708 Division street.

No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—C. P. Lofthouse, 124 East Third street.

No. 68, Denver, Colo.—C. A. Nickerson, 218 Charles block.

No. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.—George W. Walters, Room 16, Masonic Building.

No. 79, Syracuse, N. Y.—Lowell Mereness, 405 N. Clinton street.

No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—F. Keough, 27 Bond street.

No. 95, Joplin, Mo.—W. A. Nielson, 715 Jackson.

No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Jas. S. Meade, 1321 Arch street.

No. 102, Paterson, N. J.—R. Clark, 37 Benson street.

No. 103, Boston, Mass.—P. W. Collins, office, 987 Washington street.

No. 104, Roxbury, Mass.—J. A. MacInnis, 81 St. Alphonsus.

No. 114, Toronto, Canada.—W. J. Middleton, 18 Shaftsbury avenue.

No. 116, Los Angeles, Cal.—M. S. Culver, 124 East Third street.

No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—C. M. Bloomfield, 100 Franklin street.

No. 139, Elmira, N. Y.—B. R. Phillipps, 712 East Church street.

No. 151, San Francisco, Cal.—W. L. Rhys, 35 Eddy street.

No. 154, Rock Island, Ill.—Charles Norton, P. O. Box 225.

No. 162, Omaha, Neb.—F. Wittus, Labor Temple.

No. 194, Shreveport, La.—R. L. Curtis, 323 Walnut street.

No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—J. H. Shull, 266 Duffield avenue.

No. 186, Hartford, Conn.—Wm. J. Goltra, 235 Asylum street, Union Hall.

No. 210, Atlantic City.—Marshall Burkins, 117 N. Pennsylvania avenue.

No. 212, Cincinnati, Ohio.—C. L. Fleming, 418 Hopkins street.

No. 217, SEATTLE, WASH.—George W. Walters, Room 16, Masonic Building.

No. 279, Terra Haute, Ind.—O. P. Dickey.

No. 288, Waterloo, Iowa.—I. J. Wright, care of Gas and Electric Company.

No. 324, Brazil, Ind.—C. J. Vuncannon, Hoffman House.

No. 350, Hannibal, Mo.—Lon Vanansdell.

No. 356, Kansas City, Mo.—C. F. Drollinger, 1333 Grand avenue.

No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Wm. McDonough, 138 Smith street.

No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Edward N. Nockels, 10 E. Randolph street.

No. 390, Johnstown, Pa.—M. R. Brenan, 244 Levergood street.

No. 394, Auburn, N. Y.—D. Ehle, 84 Genesee st.

FEB 1905

THE SMOKING CAR.

There's the velvet-cushioned Pullman
filled with dignity profound;
There's the diner with its white and
starchy linen all around;
There's the parlor-car with loungers
trying hard to make believe
That they really are getting all the rest
they should receive
In a respite from their labors for a
blessed hour or so
As from toll to toil they hurry fast as
steam can make them go.
But the place where solid comfort
reigns supreme, with ne'er a jar,
Is the fowardmost compartment that
they call "the smoking-car."

There the air is filled with incense
from tobacco-leaves dead-ripe,
As 'tis offered from the cigarette, the
sweet cigar, the pipe;
There's a bluish haze that rests you;
there's a sense of brotherhood,
'Mid that colony of smokers, that
would surely do you good.
See that group of trav'lers sitting over
by the water tank,
Each one puffing at some "smokin'"
ranged from very good to rank;
Yet there's naught of wealth or sta-
tion constitutes the slightest bar,
For the finest of democracy pervades
"the smoking-car."

Reading papers, time-cards, novels,
swapping yarns like lifelong
friends,
Though they'll part—perhaps forever
—at their several journeys' ends;
Loaning matches, saying, "Light, sir—
thanks. Terrific day we've got";
Further chat will call up some one
known in common, like as not.
Mimic dignity is banished, and a reign
of common sense
In those little groups impromptu doth
immediately commence.
To the winds with social folly that
would such commingling mar
In the home of real comfort—other-
wise "the smoking-car."

There's the dust-upholstered Pullman
with its dignity profound;

There's the diner with its wealth of
snowy napery around.
There's the parlor-car where pilgrims
grimly play at make-believe
That they're getting all the comfort
they should really receive
In a respite from the treadmill for a
blessed hour or so
As from toil to toil they hurry fast as
steam can make them go.
But the spot where solid comfort
reigns supreme, with ne'er a jar,
Is within that haze-filled heaven men
have named "the smoking-car."

—Strickland W. Gillilan.

THE MILLIONS IN POVERTY.

Robert Hunter, the social reformer
of New York city, who married the
daughter of Millionaire Stokes, has
abandoned a mansion of wealth and
luxury and established a home where
sloth and misery abide on all sides.
Mr. Hunter has carefully compiled
the following statistics of misery, pau-
perism and disease which will open
the eyes of those who are enjoying
fitter conditions:

10,000,000 people—one-eighth of
our population—are suffering from
poverty.

1,700,000 children who should be
in school are forced to earn their own
living.

125,000 persons of the total popu-
lation of 80,000,000 possess \$33,000,-
000,000 of the \$65,000,000,000 in the
country.

Ten per cent. of the people who die
in New York are buried in Potter's
Field or sold to colleges.

60,463 families in Manhattan were
evicted in the year 1903.

1,000,000 workers are killed or in-
jured every year at their work.

10,000,000 people now living are
threatened with death from tuberculo-
sis (consumption).

He does not stop here, but predicts
unless remedial measures are adopted,
an even worse condition, ending in
economic feudalism worse than the
baronial feudalism of the Middle
Ages.

FEB 1905

DON'T FORGET THE OLD FOLKS.

Nay, don't forget the old folks, boys—
they've not forgotten you;
Though years have passed since you
were home, the old hearts still are
true;
And not an evening passes by they
haven't the desire
To see your faces once again and hear
your footsteps nigher.

You're young and buoyant, and for
you Hope beckons with her hands,
And life spreads out a waveless sea
that laps but tropic strands;
The world is all before your face, but
let your memories turn
To where fond hearts still cherish you
and loving bosoms yearn.

No matter what your duties are, nor
what your place in life,
There's never been a time they'd not
assume your load of strife;
And shrunken shoulders, trembling
hands, and forms racked by dis-
ease,
Would bravely dare the grave to bring
to you the pearl of peace.

So don't forget the old folks, boys—
they've not forgotten you;
Though years have passed since you
were home, the old hearts still
are true;
And write them now and then to bring
the light into their eyes,
And make the world glow once again
and bluer gleam the skies.

—Will T. Hale.

ORGANIZE WISELY AND WELL.

A true union movement must travel
on trade union lines. The moment it
fails to do so, and hew close to the
lines, its progress will cease.

Organize wisely to stay organized.
Labor organizations, which are made
to the order of an employer, whether
such be an individual or a corporation,
may be very pleasant for the "cap-
tains of industry" and "kings of
finance," but they are liable to prove

anything but a joy to the wage-work-
ers.

We have at times been accused of
endeavoring to dodge and straddle the
question. Such accusations may not
be true, but it is nevertheless our duty
to face the issues and meet them
squarely, whether they come from
within or from without. If we con-
sider the other fellow—if we try to
practice the golden rule, "do unto oth-
ers as we would they should do unto
us," when the jurisdiction disputes are
under consideration, we would in every
instance arrive at a just and equitable
arrangement, the result of which will
contribute to the welfare of all who
depend on their work for a living.

There are certain signs which the
representatives of labor organizations
cannot afford to overlook. The trade
union movement has been growing
during the last year; hundreds of
unions have more than doubled their
membership; new unions have been
formed, all possible trades and call-
ings are being organized, and many
organizations are still busy discover-
ing new fields to conquer.

True, the labor movement has be-
come an economic and social force
that to-day is one of the most impor-
tant factors in molding the character
of the people; if guided wisely and
applied correctly this tremendous pow-
er will shape the destiny of nations.

Union men have reason to feel jubi-
lant and grateful, but this great on-
ward march of the movement has not
been without danger. It has invited
opposition; it has centralized the ef-
forts of the enemy, and brought forth
bastard organizations, who are bent
on destroying the industrial peace and
prosperity of the country.

The wonderful increase of member-
ship and the thousands of new unions
which have been added to the roll
brought into the ranks a large num-
ber of men who are utterly unfamiliar
with the principles of trades union-
ism; men who are absolutely ignorant
of its workings—men who are op-
posed to the discipline that is so in-

dispensable to the success of united labor.

The movement has also been compelled to receive into the ranks many who hold views on questions of trade unionism directly in opposition to what years of labor and experience have proven to be the best policy—views that would wreck and utterly destroy the movement in an incredibly short space of time if they were allowed to predominate.

A number have also joined the organizations only for selfish purposes, much after the manner of those who join the church for appearance sake or material gain, although they both, by their thoughts and actions, deny the religion which they profess.

Labor organizations have a very serious exacting duty to perform. It is a duty that they owe to the labor movement, to the wage-workers, to society, to the community, State and nation.

It is just as necessary that they should perform their duties both thoroughly and ably as it is for the teacher, the preacher, the politician and the statesman to do their work well.

The union leader has fully as much responsibility placed on his shoulders as any man in the so-called genteel professions.

WE will never be free from the "yellow peril" until the Chinese exclusion act is applied to the Japanese. During the past five years, 25,000 Japs have arrived at San Francisco, exclusive of arrivals at other ports and cities. The entrance of the Japs into our industries has introduced fully as low and degrading competition and industrial standards as ever brought by the Chinaman. The "yellow peril" of the Chinaman is no more menacing to the industrial welfare of the American workman than the "brown peril" of the Jap.

ONLY that day dawns to which we are awake.—Walden.

THE COAL BARON.

Got us on the hip once more,
Mr. Baer.
Up your prices higher soar,
Mr. Baer.
Think because you own a mine
You've a perfect right divine
To "hold up" along the line,
Mr. Baer.
When the air begins to freeze,
Mr. Baer,
Then do you begin to squeeze,
Mr. Baer,
Helpless widows, orphans, too,
Pinched and starved and cold and blue,
Owe their freezing state to you,
Mr. Baer.
Babes that starve at mother's breast,
Mr. Baer,
Must freeze stiff with all the rest,
Mr. Baer,
Just because with stroke of pen
You can raise the price, and then
Declare dividends again,
Mr. Baer.
Did you ever give a thought,
Mr. Baer,
To the misery you've wrought,
Mr. Baer?
Mis'ry wrought that you may pour
In your vaults a golden store
And pile riches more and more,
Mr. Baer?
If you haven't, well for you,
Mr. Baer,
That you give a thought or two,
Mr. Baer.
For the wealth you pile below,
Though to mountain height it grow,
On the other side won't go,
Mr. Baer.
All the wealth you make down here,
Mr. Baer,
Won't outweigh a widow's tear,
Mr. Baer,
When upon the other shore
You must pay the final score
And be judged forevermore,
Mr. Baer.

Ants are the most brainy of all creatures. In proportion to its size, an ant's brain is larger than that of any other living being. She has over 7,660,000 trees. The supremacy was wrested from Maryland.

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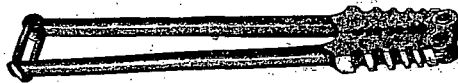
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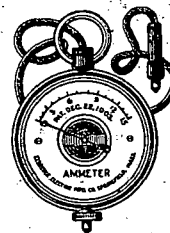
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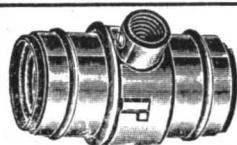
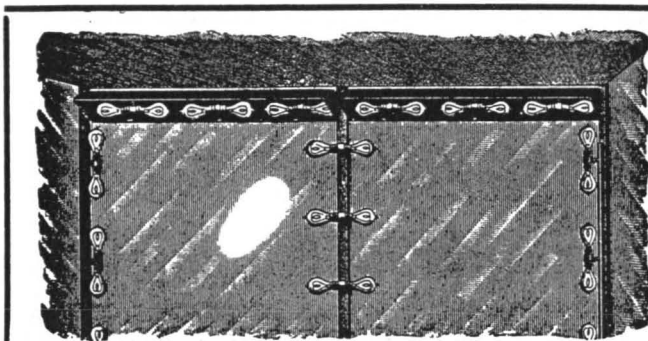
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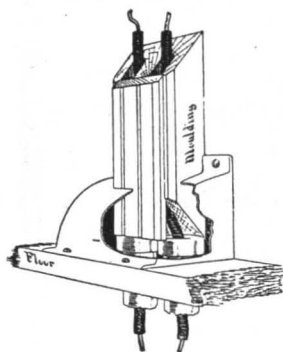


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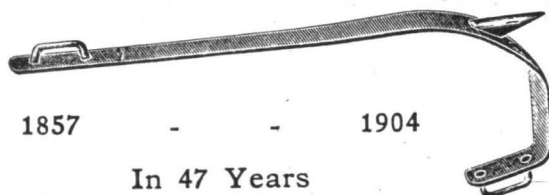
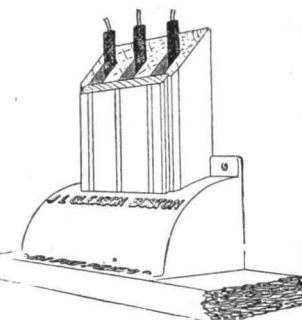


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MODERN WIRING DIAGRAMS AND DESCRIPTIONS

A Handbook of Practical Diagrams and Information for Electrical Workers.

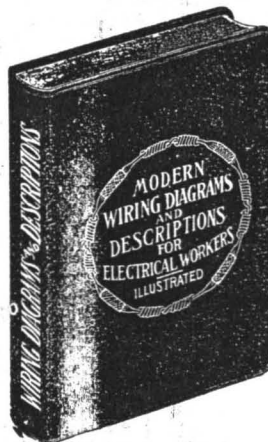
By Henry C. Horstman and Victor H. Tousley.

This Grand Little Volume Not Only Tells You How to Do It, But it SHOWS YOU

THIS BOOK contains no pictures of bells, batteries or other fittings; you can see those anywhere, it contains no fire underwriters' rules, you get these free almost anywhere. It contains no elementary considerations; you are supposed to know what an ampere, a volt, or a "short circuit" is, and it contains no historical matter. All of these have been omitted to make room for **DIAGRAMS AND DESCRIPTIONS** of just such a character as **WORKERS** need. We claim to give all that ordinary electrical construction workers need, and nothing that they do not need.

CONTENTS

This book tells how to wire for call, and alarm bells.
For burglar and fire alarms
How to run bells from dynamo current.
How to install and manage batteries,
How to test batteries.
How to test circuits.
How to wire annunciators; for telegraph and gas lighting.
It tells how to locate "trouble" and "ring out" circuits.
It tells about meters and transformers.
It contains 30 diagrams of electric lighting circuits alone,
It explains dynamos and motors; alternating and direct current.
It gives ten diagrams of ground detectors alone.
It gives "Compensator" and Storage Battery installation.

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A Letter from Grand Secretary rman

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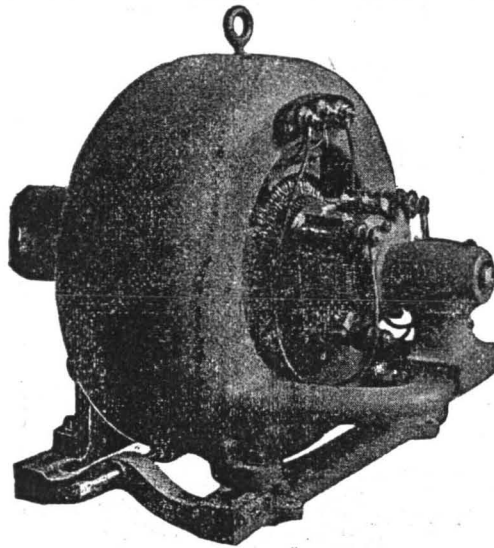
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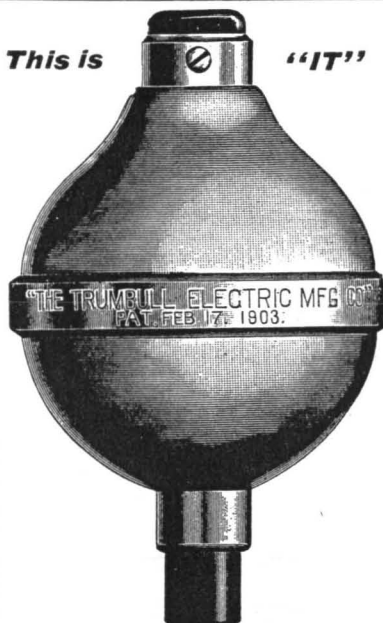
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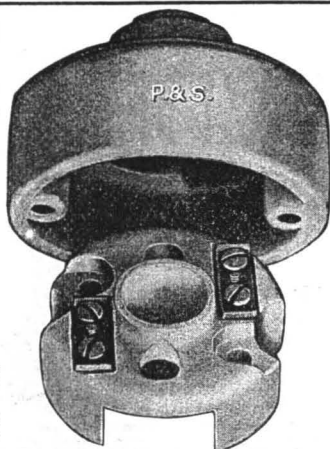
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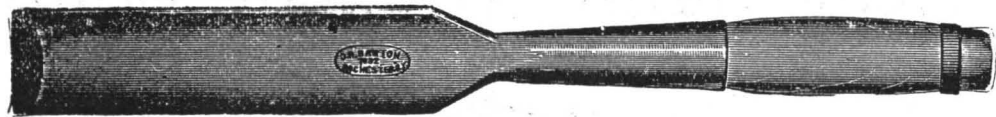
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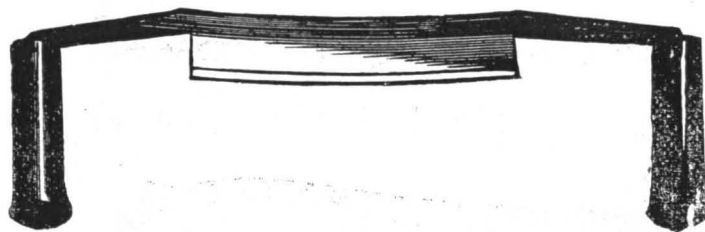
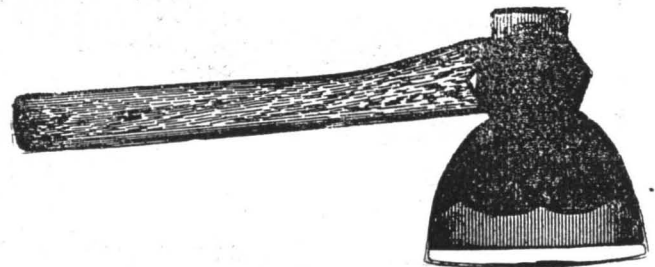
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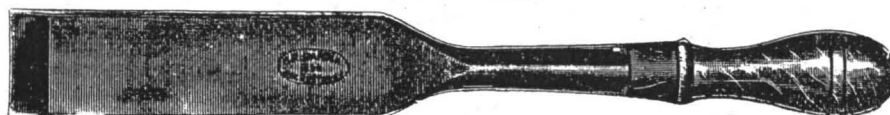
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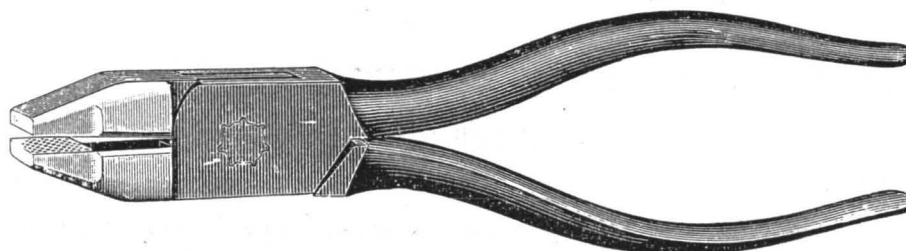


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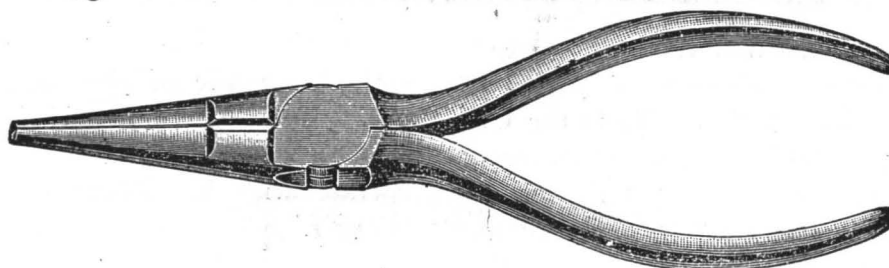
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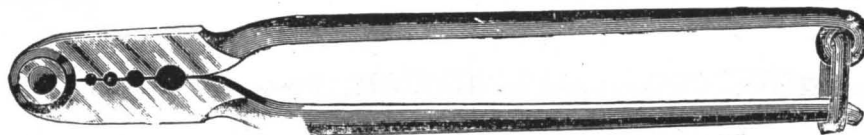
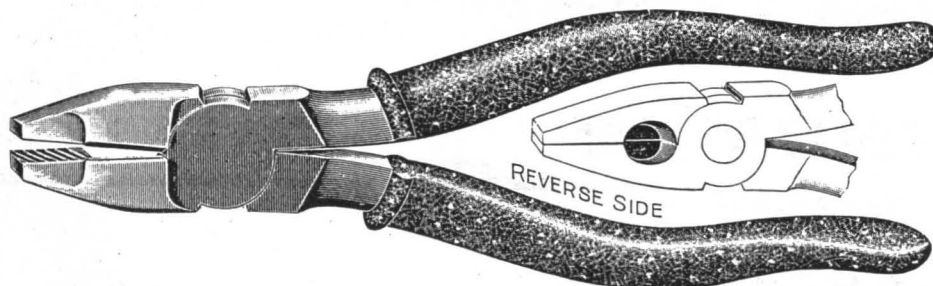
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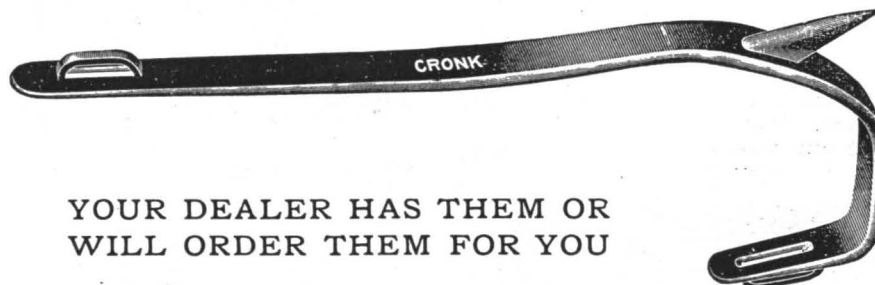
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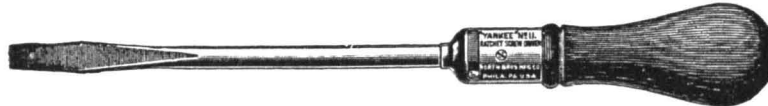
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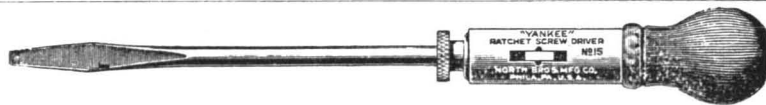
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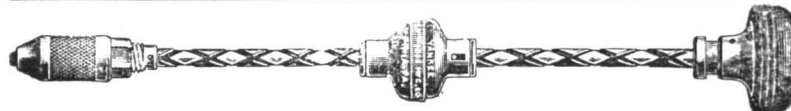
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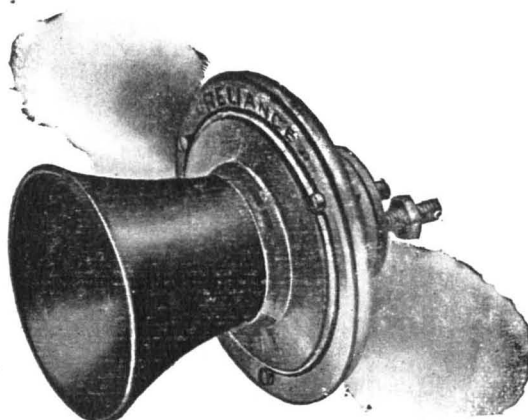
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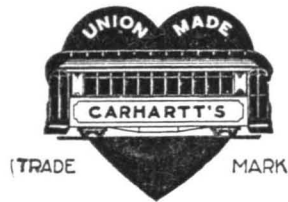
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